THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; William Neisel, Sec'y) 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Vol. LXX, No. 10 New York, September 3, 1921 Whole Number 1637

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

(Title registered in U S Patent Office for use in this publication and on moving picture films)

HANDS ACROSS TWO SEAS

MANY PEACE-LOVING AMERICANS, who would strive to avoid that war with Japan which one writer schedules for next year, can not accept Prime Minister Lloyd George's suggestion that the United States should become a third partner in the Anglo-Japanese alliance, and in this way help keep the Pacific Ocean peaceful. "I don't believe we should in any way affiliate ourselves with the yellow race, or in any way bind ourselves with European diplomacy," is the way one New Yorker expressed himself to a newspaper reporter, met by chance on the street. In Washington, all the correspondents agree, the official atmosphere is distinctly unfavorable to a hard and fast tripartite agreement between the great Pacific powers. Senator Borah has denounced the Lloyd George proposition as being "fundamentally wrong in principle." Friends of the League of Nations in Congress have declared that any arrangement like that suggested in London would be inconsistent with the purpose of the League. Editors representing both parties cry out against the very thought of an "entangling alliance" with our neighbors across the seas, deeming it inconsistent with our traditions and fatal to our interests and ideals. In some editorial columns there is evidence of distrust of both British and Japanese motives. On the other hand there are editorial writers who carefully explain that an "understanding" is a very different thing from an "alliance," that all Mr. Lloyd George has asked for is an "understanding," and that some kind of agreement or understanding between Japan, Great Britain and the United States is absolutely essential to the peace of the world. What the British Premier said on August 18, they remind us, was that if the British "alliance with Japan could be merged into a greater understanding with Japan and the United States on all the problems of the Pacific it would be a great event and a guarantee for the peace of the world." Mr. Lloyd George added that he did not know of any guarantees of peace "which would be equal to Japan, America, and the British empire in agreement upon the great principles on which world policy ought to be based." And he hopes "that such an understanding as would establish a scheme of that kind would ensue as the result of the coming conference at Washington."

Turning first to those who reject the suggestion of the British Premier because they distrust his motives, we find the Pittsburgh *Leader* (Ind.) offering the cynical observation that "with Japan as a deathless friend and Uncle Sam as a brother, Mr. Lloyd George figures probably that John Bull never was so safe in his long and adventurous life." In the opinion of Norman Hapgood, who writes from Washington to the New York *American*, Lloyd George knows perfectly well that any alliance between the three nations is impossible. This we are told, is what he seeks:

"To save Japan's face. She and Britain have a lot of business to do together in China.

"To work out an Oriental doctrine that the United States will subscribe to, and that at the same time will leave Japan free to carry on her activities in North China and England free to carry on her activities in South China."

The British Premier, observes the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), "would apparently build a new supergovernment around Article Ten of the Covenant of the League of Nations and have an Anglo-Japanese-American alliance underwrite it."

"That might be a fine thing for the Anglo-Japanese alliance, but it would not square with the conscience, it would not realize the aspirations and it would violate the very heart and soul of our traditional foreign policy."

"The American people have repeatedly made it clear that they desire no entangling alliances with any foreign Power, and least of all with the British or Japanese Empires. If they get it into their heads that the English premier is coming to the United States in quest of such a bargain his mission will be foredoomed to failure and the Conference of Washington, instead of commanding the support of American opinion, will from the very start excite American suspicion.

"In justice to President Harding and Secretary Hughes it is only fair to point out that nothing that they have yet said gives ground for believing that they have the remotest idea of courting any partnership with the Anglo-Japanese alliance. As long as that alliance stands it will be regarded, and rightly, by the great body of the plain people of the United States, as aimed directly at them, and therefore as a menace to their national security."

"The United States will not consent to an extension of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, renewal of which is embarrassing the British government, even if China should be included, as suggested by Lloyd George." At least, so the Ogden *Standard-Examiner* interprets the mind of the Administration. The Utah daily, which calls attention to Mr. Bywater's prediction that Japan will strike at us next year, if at all, proceeds in another editorial:

"This government is just as anxious as Great Britain for a 'greater understanding' on all problems of the Pacific, but it wants that understanding not with England, Japan and China, but with all nations that are as interested in the problems at stake as is the United States or any other of the powers. Lloyd George's speech makes it certain, it said, that this question of substituting some broader agreement for the Anglo-Japanese alliance will be one of the principal matters for consideration at the Washington international conference on limitation of armaments in November, and the United States is prepared for it with confidence that an international agreement can be made which will not have the flavor of an alliance of nations.

"Great Britain is laboring to hold Japan as an ally and at the same time not offend the United States. But this cannot be done unless the points of difference between the United States and Japan are eliminated.

"One of the big issues is the open door in China and in Siberia. Japan constantly is endeavoring to control the trade of China and penetrate Siberia. If allowed to proceed with its policy, in twenty years all that part of Asia would be under the domination of Japan and trade obstructions would confront America or any other nation not in the good graces of Japan. In the meantime the treaty with Great Britain would give British commerce a

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

decided advantage over the trade of European or American competitors. Our government is resolved to prevent this trend of events."

But even though an Anglo-American-Japanese alliance were desirable it would be "simply unthinkable" in the present state

DIFFICULT QUESTION NO. 1.

—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

of the popular mind, observes the Lexington *Leader* (Rep.); "and even if public opinion could be brought to approve it the first result of such a pact would be the creation of jealousy and suspicion and the growth of another league in opposition, including Germany and Russia, to mention no other powers, and the last state would be worse than the first." "To conclude a treaty between America, Japan, Great Britain and China exclusively on Pacific affairs would mean to ignore France which has large interests in Indo-China," opines the New York *Evening Mail* (Ind. Rep.) and "France would very properly resent that." The United States can not "enter into any hard and fast alliance either with Great Britain or Japan or with both," the Republican Charleston (W. Va.) *Mail* emphatically asserts. "Regardless of party affiliations there is no one in this country," the Democratic Memphis *Commercial Appeal* is convinced, "who would consent to our joining hands with any group of powers against another group in an alliance which could only be in the ultimate reckoning, an alliance for war and not for peace." Again the Republican Philadelphia *Bulletin* declares that "our traditions tolerate no such entanglements" as the proposed triple entente, while the Democratic Pittsburgh *Sun* thus expresses the same sentiment:

"From the days of Washington and Jefferson, wisdom has warned against any entangling compacts with other powers save as may be necessary for times of common peril. There is no apparent reason today for departing from this precedent of caution. The only form of permanent alliance that seems at all consonant with American principles is that of a league of all peoples for the preservation of the world's peace. It has been demonstrated, time after time, that individual alliances lead only to war."

"Away With Alliances!" cries the Detroit *News* (Ind.) in the headline of an editorial concluding with these words:

"The conference at Washington has as its ostensible purpose the abolition of arms. If upon the scrap heap of armaments it could also throw alliances it would inspire hope of world peace."

No such "hard and fast compact" between the three great naval Powers as the British Prime Minister seems to have in view is likely to eventuate, writes Charles Michelson, Washington correspondent of the New York *World*. In the first place,

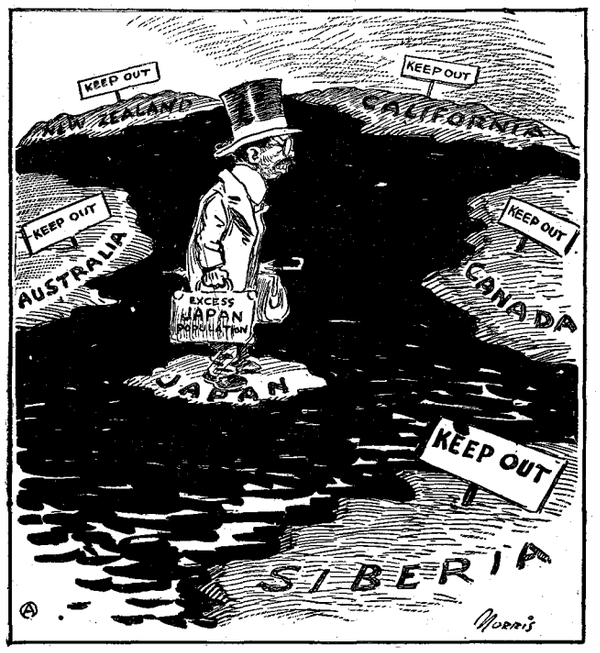
"This country has never had an alliance with any country except as an expedient for war, and even then—as in the World War—we were an associate, not an allied power. Nor could such an agreement be formulated into a treaty, because treaties must be ratified by two-thirds of the Senate, and even if President Harding favored such a compact he would meet the same irreconcilable group that made Woodrow Wilson's effort for a peace League futile.

"The alternative possibility is for an unframed understanding—like the Lansing-Ishii agreement, for example—that the United States would stand with certain nations on a general Oriental policy. Even such an understanding would not be agreed to by this Administration if it were limited to England, Japan and the United States."

Just as we added three more nations to the original three nation disarmament proposal, so, continues Mr. Michelson, "we would add three or perhaps more nations to Lloyd George's scheme of agreement." And,

"The whole theory of the conference is that it will result in an agreement not only on pending questions of the Pacific and the Far East but for some sort of permanent association that will prevent any other questions from becoming acute. There is where President Harding's 'association of nations' program comes in. It will be his substitute for the Lloyd George agreement as well as for the League of Nations."

But much of the opposition to the "alliance" suggested by Mr. Lloyd George would vanish, in the opinion of several editors, if it could be called by another name. When the British Premier "passes fluently from a defense of the exceedingly explicit ties linking his country with Japan to a fancied conversion of that



ALL DRESSED UP, BUT NO PLACE TO GO

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

alliance into a tripartite agreement between those nations and the United States it is time to call for definitions," in the opinion of the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger* (Ind.). "An 'understanding' in a broad sense of that term is what America unquestionably desires," but "a preliminary arrangement with attributes of an alliance is the very reverse of what the American government

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

wishes to bring into the parley." What was suggested, the New York *Globe* (Ind. Rep.) explains, was not an alliance but an "understanding":

"A treaty of alliance and an understanding are two very different things. The Monroe Doctrine is a regional understanding. John Hay sought another regional understanding which came to be known as the open door in China. The need for an understanding on Pacific affairs between the powers principally affected is assuredly urgent enough at this time. Most statesmen are agreed that the seeds of discord which might produce future wars are now to be found in the Orient. Is there any one so insensate as to prefer neglect of these dangerous questions and potential misunderstandings to a frank and neighborly discussion?

"Without some agreement as to policy, without the feeling that Japan, Great Britain, and the United States may work as partners in matters of mutual interest, the hope for disarmament and of relief from the insane burdens of competitive militarism will fade into despair."

Such a triple understanding "is one of the chief prerequisites of continued peace in the Pacific," agrees the Manchester *Union* (Rep.). It is needed, declares such a spokesman of the business world as the New York *Commercial*, "and it should be possible to come to such an agreement without unnecessary delay." Remarking that the Pacific is the part of the world "that concerns Great Britain, Japan and America as it does not concern Italy, France, or any other of the principal countries of the earth," the Providence *Journal* (Ind.) continues:

"Mr. Lloyd George's proposal for a triple understanding is correspondingly sensible, and it is moreover in strict accordance with the wholesome theory that international agreements should be entered into by the nations particularly interested rather than by all governments after the League of Nations plan. The Monroe Doctrine applies to the North and South American Continents. Ambassador Harvey's withdrawal from the Silesian negotiations emphasizes our unwillingness to meddle in purely European concerns. Mr. Harding's invitation to the Conference for Limitation of Armaments was, in consonance with this same reasoning, restricted to the Powers immediately affected by the proposed reduction in military establishments.

"Much as the theorist might prefer a world-wide agreement for the prevention of war, practical men and women will see in these regional understandings and ententes the promise of earlier and more effective results. With Japan, Great Britain and America at one in the Pacific, we could look confidently forward to the settlement of the disputes in other troubled areas by the disputants in those areas, and so to a new era of human security throughout the world."

After observing that the word "alliance" is a dangerous one to use, the Lowell *Courier-Citizen* argues that such an agreement as has been suggested would really be useful and advantageous:

"There is in it a germ which cannot be ignored, whatever be the local passions and sectional hatreds of the various races; and that is the solid fact that from now on the peace of the world and the world's observance of international law and order depend at bottom upon the united action of the two great English-speaking powers, which are perfectly certain to act in concert when a real pinch comes."

Another argument offered by the Troy *Times* (Rep.) is that "if Japan is not permitted to continue in the alignment of nations which fought Germany, there will ere long be another working agreement which will include Germany, Russia and Japan. And by that time not one of these resourceful countries will be a negligible antagonist."

Several of our dailies emphasize China's importance in the Far Eastern scheme of things. Mr. Lloyd George in his House of Commons speech on the Japanese treaty admitted, in answer to an interrupter, that China was also "greatly concerned in the Pacific." This, comments the Lincoln *Nebraska State Journal* (Rep.), "would make Lloyd George's three-party 'understanding' on the Pacific at least a four-party understanding, with China, not least tho last."

THE BATTLESHIP NOT SO OBSOLETE

THE BATTLESHIP IS STILL THE BACKBONE of the fleet; it has not been rendered obsolete by the airplane. Thus decides "the Supreme Court of professional military opinion," as the Springfield *Republican* designates the Joint Army and Navy Board presided over by General Pershing, which recently made its official report of the bombing tests carried out by the Army and Navy in June and July. "Nevertheless, it is a weaker backbone than it was before the bombs sank the *Ostfriesland* off the Virginia capes," remarks the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, while the St. Louis *Star* says: "the airplane in its challenge is something like the jitney in its challenge to the street cars of Des Moines; the jitney can put the street car out of business, but cannot take its place."

In the words of the Board, "airplanes must have greater mobility, and this can be supplied by aircraft carriers." The Board then goes on in its report:

"The battleship is still the backbone of the fleet and the bulwark of the nation's sea defense, and will so remain so long as the safe navigation of the sea for purposes of trade or transportation is vital to success in war.

"The airplane, like the submarine, destroyer and mine, has added to the dangers to which battleships are exposed, but the battleship still remains the greatest factor of naval strength.

"The aviation and ordnance experiments conducted with the ex-German vessels as targets have proved that it has become imperative as a matter of national defense to provide for the maximum possible development of aviation in both the Army and Navy. They have proved also the necessity for aircraft carriers of the maximum size and speed to supply our fleet with the offensive and defensive power which aircraft provide, within their radius of action, as an effective adjunct of the fleet."

The Board's report appears to have checked for the moment the acrid controversy between the Army Air Service and the Navy as to whether the airplane will drive the battleship from the sea. In the opinion of the Manchester *Union*, "the extremists in both camps, as usual, were wrong. We need more battleships, and we must have more aircraft." "But until the plane is carried out to sea by a specially designed craft, to which it can return, it must remain a weapon of defense from the land, which limits its range to a relatively narrow compass," asserts the conservative Washington *Star*, while a writer in the New York *Globe* is still more critical of the airplane's ability to sink a battleship in motion, completely camouflaged and equipped with searchlights and anti-aircraft guns. "Are the twelve hundred men on the battleship to lie in their hammocks while the bombing plane calmly pelts them from above?" asks this writer. "Has the last searchlight been short-circuited? Then there is the weather, to which the plane is abnormally sensitive. Furthermore, naval officers insist that the trajectory of a bomb dropped from a height of 14,000 feet can be so precisely calculated that any battleship in motion can maneuver out of direct line before the bomb reaches it." All of which, declares the Baltimore *Sun*, "makes it more important than ever that the disarmament conference at Washington shall be a success."

The development of aircraft, states the Board in its report, "has but added to the complexity of naval warfare." Also, notes the Akron *Times*, "it has increased the high cost of warfare, for now we shall have to develop our air forces along with our naval forces." As we read in the Brooklyn *Eagle*:

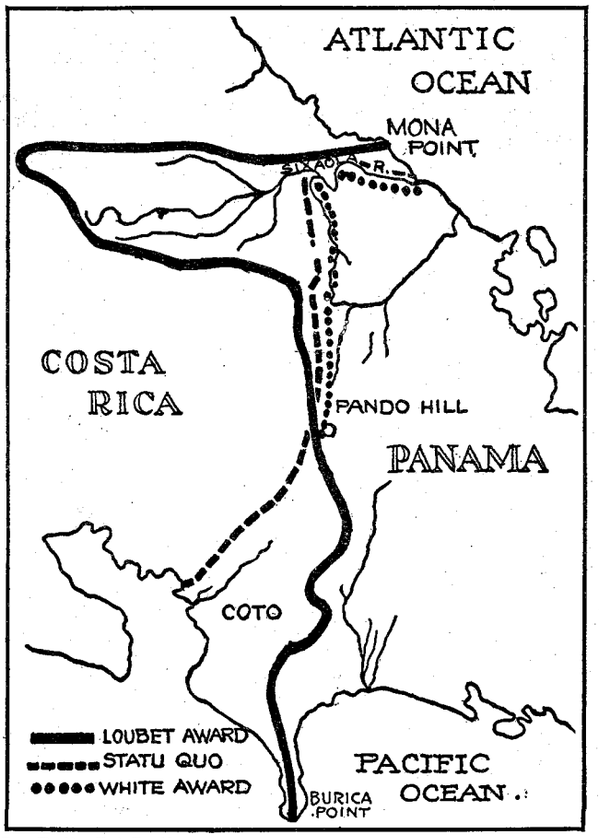
"The Naval expert is always for more building and the Army expert generally agrees with him. In this case they together demand more airplanes as well as more battleships.

"They may be right, but what the taxpayer would like to see is if instead of building more battleships and more airplanes and more submarines and more war engines of every conceivable description, as recommended by boards of experts, it isn't possible to build fewer and still provide for the security of the nations which may be willing to effect armament reduction."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

OUR "INTERFERENCE" IN PANAMA

UNFRIENDLY CRITICS of the United States will seize upon the State Department's intervention in the Panama-Costa Rica dispute, we are told, as one more evidence of the "imperialistic bent" Americans are so ready to reprehend in other nations. It must be realized that in every country of Hispanic America, says the Baltimore *Evening Sun*, the action of the United States will be "misconstrued—not by the governments, perhaps, but by that element in all of them which never misses an opportunity to show its hostility to what it is pleased to call the 'meddling' policy of this country." But the firm manner in which Secretary Hughes has handled the quarrel between Panama and Costa Rica, over the boundary line, will meet with commendation in this country, according to this daily, and "serves warning that the Western hemisphere is to have no puny wars we can prevent," and also shows that the United States "can decide an issue justly even when the decision goes against its friends." There is no question of the legal or moral right of the United States to interfere in the Panama-Costa Rica affair, declares the Brooklyn *Eagle*, tho it is "a distasteful task" and one "undertaken with reluctance." The Harding Administration desires to play no arbitrary rôle, we are told, but did indicate by its note and the act of sending a force of marines to Panama to increase the marine guard there, that force would be used if the use of force were "challenged by continued obstinacy on the part of Panama." This Brooklyn daily reminds us that:



From The New York *Herald*

WHERE WAR LOOMED IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

As a protest against the loss of the Sixaola River valley, given to them by the Loubet award and denied them by the White award, Panamanian forces occupied the Coto region. Still protesting, they withdrew from Coto at the instance of the United States Government.

"Over that republic the United States exercises a measure of protection by virtue of our possession of the Canal Zone. Moreover, the agreement of Panama to the arbitration of the late Chief Justice White of the United States Supreme Court was given without reservation, and when Justice White ruled adversely to the claims of Panama and favorably to those of Costa Rica the former State blundered badly in refusing to accept the award. Her persistence in refusal is not only the act of a bad loser but it is a deliberate challenge to warfare with a neighbor, a warfare which the United States for the security of the Canal Zone cannot well permit."

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* says the Panama government was doubtless deeply grieved to find the United States espousing the cause of Costa Rica, for Panama owes its existence to American intervention, and has "considered herself a favored foster child of the great republic." Meanwhile—

"Costa Rica, on the other hand, has been prominently on the list of wilful and deplorable republics. Yet in this Coto business the United States ruled against its own foster child and in favor of the naughty little sister. It was such a bitter pill for the Panamanians to swallow that they decided not to swallow it, at least not till they were compelled.

"By vigorous action on the isthmus the United States will not ruffle Latin American sensibilities. Coercion may be used against one Latin republic, but it will be in behalf of another Latin republic. And the action will prove the disinterestedness of the United States, for it is against a favored little state and in favor of a little state that has been much out of favor."

The Providence *Journal* admits that it is "unfortunate for amicable relations" with Panama, which "owes its existence to our friendly offices, that she should have been so persistent in a wilful attitude," and avers that "it is not the first time either since the United States became responsible both for her welfare and her good behavior that Panama like a spoiled child has displayed an annoying intolerance of good advice." The New York *Tribune* notes the Panama complaint that enforcement of the White award would be "a direct attack against the sovereignty of Panama" and admits this may be so if Panama means by "sovereignty" that a state can take upon itself "the right to repudiate the most solemn obligations." But not everywhere is the American government's procedure unreservedly approved, and as an example of the critical attitude of some newspapers, we have the sharp question of the New York *World* as follows:

"After all, does the United States recognize no sovereignty on the American continents save its own? In international affairs it is not enough to be right, nor enough to have your own way. In the end a nation must convince other nations of its honesty of purpose, and we have taken little pains to convince South America. It has been our practise to bet we were right and then play a gunboat. South America has grumbled, and with reason."

In Panama *The Star Herald*, which is described as the leading newspaper of the republic, counseled moderation to Panamanians from the first and observed:

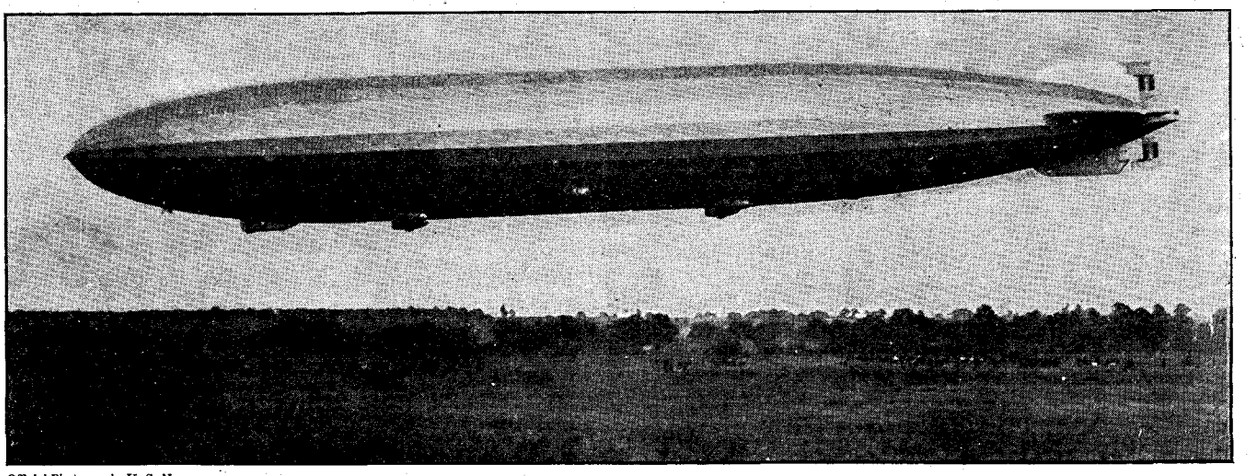
"It has fallen to our lot that the decision of the mediator accepted by our government was against us. Are we to consider on that account that the United States is our enemy, and that she has attempted in some manner or other to decide the controversy against us without having sufficient grounds for such action?

"This seems to us ridiculously absurd. The United States has been and is a most loyal friend of our nation, and her diplomats have tried to obtain a just solution of our affair. Why, then, are we to think that the powerful northern nation looks upon us with disfavor?

"From any point of view it would have been better for the United States to have given us the decision in the boundary dispute. The contested belt of land, if under our jurisdiction, would have constituted a better guarantee for the Washington government than it would if placed under control of Costa Rica.

"In our opinion the United States has proceeded in this case with a point of view which it believed to be just. We have reached a critical moment. The last word has been spoken, but we should not permit ourselves to proceed passionately. Let us think of the future of the country before everything. Above all, let us not compromise that future by an act of madness."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Official Photograph, U. S. Navy

THE ILL-FATED *ZR-2* ON ONE OF ITS FIRST TRIAL FLIGHTS.

THE GREATEST AERIAL DISASTER

WHEN THE WORLD'S LARGEST DIRIGIBLE exploded, collapsed and fell flaming into the River Humber, burning to death or drowning seventeen American and twenty-seven British officers and enlisted men, it meant "the end of experiments with airships of the Zeppelin type," in the opinion of Hiram Percy Maxim, inventor and aviation enthusiast. "The great cost of constructing a 700-foot rigid dirigible," agrees the New York *Sun*, "has perhaps checked the progress of development in this type." Rear-Admiral Moffett, chief of Naval aviation, however, maintains that the American Navy "will 'carry on,' build and operate as many ships of this type as may be authorized by Congress." In fact, at the present time the *ZR-1*, sister ship to the British *R-38* (which was to have become the *ZR-2* after the successful completion of her trials) is now in process of construction in this country. "It seems, however, that at the present time, like Frankenstein, men build such a giant only to have it turn upon them and to destroy them," notes the Hartford *Courant*. In any event, says the Springfield *Union*, "this tragic instance—the world's worst aviation disaster—clearly shows that the construction of these immense dirigibles involves problems yet to be mastered." Moreover, contends the New York *Herald*, "they must be mastered at home, where we must eventually make these airships for ourselves. Why should the Government spend $2,000,000 for a British dirigible? Yankees are good hands at such work."

As the *R-38* had not been accepted by the Navy, the investigation of the cause of the disaster probably will be undertaken by the British Air Ministry, it is pointed out. Nor, it is said, will the United States be expected to pay any part of the loss. That the *R-38* was considered a "lemon" and a "flivver" by several members of the crew which was to have brought her over the Atlantic, is now revealed by the New York press. Although at this time it is not known whether the collapse of the dirigible was due to faulty design, mechanical trouble, fuel or gas leakage, structural weakness, fire or the bursting of gasoline feed pipes, "time and again news of defects in the airship were published," we are reminded by the New York *Evening Mail*. As we read in a New York *Times* editorial:

"Defects in her construction had come to light, although little was said about them officially. In July an intermediate plane and four intermediate braces showed weaknesses. It was then reported that she had a tendency to 'drag amidships.' Early in August some control wires loosened when she was running under half power. The balanced elevators and rudders were said to be 'overbuilt'; a rib here and there gave way; and extensive repairs were necessary. There was some talk of engine trouble. The fact is, the dirigible was in the repair shop a good deal of the time, but the constructors were sanguine that she could be strengthened and made airworthy."

More specifically, we are told by the New York *Tribune:*

"Prior to her final flight the *ZR-2* (as she was to have been rechristened by the U. S. Navy) had made three short trial journeys. On each of them serious defects were observed immediately after all of the craft's six engines were advanced to full speed.

"On her first trial flight the airship was compelled to descend before her scheduled time because control wires loosened quickly under half-speed flying. The second flight had to be shortened in order that the rudder surfaces could be reduced.

"The third trial flight disclosed for the first time that the giant hull was structurally defective. On this flight the airship attained a speed of fifty knots for the first time. This speed was ten knots less than the contract cruising speed. Nevertheless, even at this reduced speed the strain was so great that some of the vessel's ribs weakened and gave way. Only four of the six engines were running at the time the weaknesses developed.

"It was after this flight that the dirigible was taken back to Howden and extensive repairs made with a view to strengthening the hull."

It was expected that the *R-38* would be the forerunner of a fleet of war and commercial dirigibles. She carried a wireless set capable of sending messages 1,500 miles; all parts of the ship was connected with the commander's gondola by telephone; the exhaust from the engines was utilized for cooking purposes; the men had bunks instead of hammocks; the ship was electrically lighted throughout; in fact, as one writer puts it, "nothing was overlooked in making the vessel an air-floating home." True, her compartments were not filled with helium gas, which is non-inflammable, but with hydrogen gas, but this is because the United States has the only known supply of helium gas, and even we do not produce it in large quantities. Had this gas been used, experts agree, there would have been little, if any, loss of life. As the New York *World* points out, "inflammable gas is never safe in the vicinity of a gasoline engine or an electrical storm." Continues *The World:*

"The theory of the dirigible remains so sound essentially that it will not be abandoned, but the production of an inexpensive, non-inflammable gas must precede further rapid development. As matters stand, the necessary experience in piloting and handling airships is bought too often at the price of the lives of the crew. If the business of experimentation were put on a more scientific basis and confined for a while to laboratory tests more progress might be made and fewer lives lost at the same time. As Germany pretty well proved during the war, the dirigible can be both manageable and effective when correctly built and well handled. It has a future."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WHAT WILL HOOVER DO TO RUSSIA?

THE RUSSIAN SOVIET'S S. O. S.—its appeal for aid for the starving millions in a land where cholera and typhus are said to rage unchecked—was answered so promptly by Herbert Hoover as chairman of the American Relief Committee that the suspicions of several Socialist editors were aroused.

WE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR HATS AND COATS.
—Thomas, in the Detroit *News*

"What is Hoover up to?" asks the New York *Call*, which reminds us that "he has never neglected an opportunity to attack the Soviet Government." What this Socialist daily fears is that the Lenin régime will be overthrown "and the old Czarist régime installed" as the indirect result of American relief. In fact, declares the Schenectady *Citizen*, another Socialist daily, "Hoover is trying to kill the Soviets by kindness after the world has been unable to overthrow them by violence." Therefore, believes this paper, "the Russians should beware of Hoover and his gifts." Even the official Bolshevik organ at Riga maintains that "the American representatives are actuated by motives other than humanitarian." Nor is the wave of criticism confined to Socialist and Bolshevik papers. The *Dearborn Independent*, Henry Ford's weekly, intimates in an editorial headed "Is Hoover Being Fooled?" that the people of the United States are being deceived by the move to aid Russia. Says *The Independent:* "The appeal was not a spontaneous one from Russia, but was put over in a rattle of dispatches from Riga, Paris, Berlin and every suspicious quarter. Then Mr. Hoover announced that he had answered Russia's plea to feed her on condition that Russia would release American prisoners, and with the precision of a cut-and-dried drama the word came that Russia would accede to the conditions." Now, demands this paper, "what group in the United States was interested in bringing the matter about, and who played between Russia and Washington so smoothly?"

Other editors, however, and in greater number, believe that the Soviet Government will be the one to make political capital out of famine relief measures, and that in the end the Soviet cause will be considerably strengthened, even if the Government is not recognized. The opinion of the New York *Tribune's* Riga correspondent, after a perusal of the Soviet press, is that "the nations who come to Russia's aid will be compelled to recognize the Soviet Government." These countries go to make up the Supreme Council, which at a recent Paris meeting formed a commission to collaborate with the Hoover organization.

What will be the result of this direct contact between Hoover's agents and the Soviet? Will it result in the overthrow of the Soviet régime? Mr. Hoover promised the Soviet that, because of the delicate political situation, the American flag will not be carried by American Relief trucks, and that his emissaries will indulge in no "political activity." But he also states that in his opinion "the causes of the famine are such that they will be recurrent every year until there is much further change in the economic system of Russia." This change, as interpreted by several editors, means the elimination of the Bolshevik régime, and it is freely hinted that the ministrations of the Hoover organization, even in its private capacity, cannot be without political significance. While there seems to be no danger that "propaganda will be distributed with each loaf of bread," as the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* says Lenin professed to fear, the New York *Tribune* flatly declares editorially that "it will be impossible to prevent the relief expedition to Russia having political effect. Relief agents may seal their lips, but their very presence will say: 'We are from a land whose politics differ from yours—and we have plenty.'" In this the New York *World's* Riga correspondent agrees. "Only parlor Bolsheviki of the United States have ever charged that American relief measures are based upon political motives," declares the Boston *Post*. As the Portland (Me.) *Herald* puts it:

"While this country has refused to recognize the Soviet Government it is not interested in the political aspects one way or the other so far as extending relief is concerned. The offer of help was made in the name of humanity and was intended to reach the largest number possible irrespective of political belief or affiliation. And it is only on this ground that the relief will be supplied."

"The world simply cannot afford to let Russia die on its hands," explains the New York *World*, which believes that "Mr. Hoover is the one man whose experience fits him to direct the distribution of supplies in Russia." As *The World* sees the situation there:

NO TELLING WHAT A HUNGRY BEAR MIGHT DO.
—Knott, in the Dallas *News*

"In Russia to-day there are tens of millions suffering from hunger, millions adrift on the plains and thousands dying daily. There will be no yield this fall throughout the most fertile of the grain-growing regions. Even if the peasants are supplied with seed and enabled to plant crops, the first harvest Russia can expect will not begin much earlier than a year hence. Between August, 1921, and August, 1922, food conditions in Russia must

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

grow steadily worse. Whatever beginning is made in relief must be increased by leaps and bounds, first to meet the existing tragic situation and then to keep pace with its growth."

"The work is so vast that foreign relief agencies must collaborate with the Soviet Government if satisfactory results are to be attained," asserts the Springfield *Republican*. England and France appear to be particularly anxious to aid Russia, but this, in the opinion of *The Republican*, is because "Great Britain fears that direct dealings between Russia and Hoover's representatives would impair the trade advantages gained by agreement with Russia, while France would use the relief work as a means of securing recognition of Russia's old debts to France." Incidentally, reports the Paris correspondent of the New York *World*, "European politicians and economists frankly suspect America of being actuated by the desire to find Russian markets for her surplus productions, rather than by purely philanthropic motives." So there is suspicion all round. As we read in the Wichita *Eagle:*

Photo by Paul Thompson

HE WILL FEED RUSSIA.

Colonel William N. Haskell, formerly commander of New York's famous 69th Regiment, who has been appointed to superintend the famine relief work of the American Relief Administration in Russia.

"This anxiety to relieve distress in Russia might be puzzling if you looked at it without considering the European political features of the Russian situation. One calls to mind the fact that the chief causes of Russian starvation were French and British activities against the Russians. Because the Bolsheviki refused to pay to French bankers the money borrowed by the late Czar, France insisted upon an unmerciful warfare against the Russians. The French government spent millions of American dollars in prosecuting futile expeditions against the Russians and backing up still more futile counter-revolutions and hobby-horse wars. The British government spent other millions of American dollars in maintaining the starvation blockade of Russian ports that actually brought the Russians to the point of extinction by hunger and disease.

"Why the sudden Christian urge to extend relief? The Russians have not relented in their determination to pay none of the Czar's debts. They have not been conquered.

"Merely this. If the United States does all the relief work the United States will capture the Russian trade through an exhibition of good will. Britain and France want to be in on the exhibition, so as to capture their share of the trade.

"Now, neither Great Britain nor France has any money with which to feed the Russians. If the British and French governments want to make contributions, it is appropriate that they contribute something toward the interest on the money they owe us. American citizens are paying that interest now, and thus keeping things going in France and England. Before venturing out into Russian relief business, perhaps it would be well for the trade-seeking Lloyd George and Briand to arrange for payment of some of that interest to the nation that is really behind the relief work—the United States."

The United States may be behind the relief work, as *The Eagle* says, but, according to the Minneapolis *Tribune*, Lenin, himself, is likely to "turn the appeal for aid to political account in Russia by representing to the ignorant masses that the 'capitalistic' world is so afraid of the spread of Bolshevism that it seeks to protect itself by sending aid to needy but aggressive Russia." In reality, however, avers the Chicago *Tribune*, "Lenin was compelled to appeal for aid; he would not have appealed unless the situation were desperate." The fact that he did appeal is also construed by the Newark *Evening News* as proof of "the terrible extent of Russia's plight," and "a confession of the failure of his communist experiment." "The hopeful aspect of the situation," declares this paper, is that "Russia is so flat on her back that she will accept remedial efforts." As the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* notes the events that have led to the present state of Russia:

"The trouble in Russia is that civilization, government and

A SHAKY THRONE.

—Brown, in the Chicago *Daily News*

FINALLY OPENED—FROM THE INSIDE.

—James, in the St. Louis *Star*

WHERE HUNGER OVERRULES

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

transportation have broken down. A further difficulty is that the whole population in many districts has been on the verge of hunger for years. There is no reserve strength in the nation. It is all burned out, wasted, used up in mad experiments.

"That is what makes the Russian problem the most gigantic job of all famine relief undertakings. Rail and river transportation have ceased to exist in many areas. Roads have not been mended for years. The people have been hungry for a long time. There are no officials accustomed to dealing with such problems.

"It will not be a job of a month, or six months, or a year. It is likely to require several years."

The conditions of 1921 show little resemblance to those of 1917, adds *The Ledger* in another editorial, in commenting upon Lenin's leadership. For, we are told:

"Lenin is drifting. His drift began months ago, possibly as early as the first hegira of Washington Vanderlip into the land of the Soviets. He has given up the militarization of labor. His back has been turned on the nationalization of lands. The peasant can keep, sell or sow such grains as he does not use in paying his taxes.

"Lenin has crawled back, inch by inch. Land has been denationalized, banks have been authorized, Russia is about to go back to the use of money of intrinsic value. The Government will fix no more wages. It now permits trading and trafficking. Russians who ride on street cars, trains and vessels must pay their fares. Little factories are being reestablished."

Whether the measures taken by the American organization will prepare the way for a resumption of political relations is the burden of several editorials. "Certainly they will inevitably result in the development of more friendly relations between two peoples, if not between the two governments," believes the New York *Globe*. And according to the Soviet Minister for Foreign Affairs, quoted in a Chicago *Tribune* dispatch, "the Russian people are hoping that the American people will very soon surmount the separating wall of calumnies and misrepresentations now preventing relations between the two countries." In the opinion of the Washington *Post*, however, "there is nothing in the situation which warrants Lenin and Trotzky in the belief that they are to be received into the family of nations." This fact, it notes, was brought out very clearly by Lloyd George during the discussion of the Russian famine situation by the Supreme Council. On that occasion the British Premier admitted that relief was impossible without the cooperation of the Soviet Government, since it "controls transport and all the official machinery," and consequently "no one could move about Russia without its permission." But such cooperation, he said, should be for the purpose of famine relief, "and for this purpose only." Continues *The Post*:

"Lenin and Trotzky are planning to capitalize American relief measures for their own advantage. Soviet propagandists, no doubt, will quickly spread the word that food for the starving millions was obtained through Soviet influence; that it comes as evidence of the friendship of the United States for the Russian Government; that the arrangements between Americans and the Red agents constitute complete recognition of the Soviet Government. This, however, will not be permitted to obstruct the relief measures inaugurated by the American people. They are undertaken as a work of mercy, to save the lives of millions of famishing men, women and children. The criminals who retain control of the Russian Government will be brought to a prompt realization that the relief movement is nongovernmental and has no political significance."

GENERAL SAMUEL ANSELL,

Former Acting Judge Advocate General of the Army, who was of Bergdoll's legal counsel.

THE WIDENING BERGDOLL SCANDAL

MORE MALODOROUS than ever, many papers agree, is the case of the notorious draft dodger, Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, as illuminated by the investigation of a Congressional committee, the majority report of which finds that his escape was made possible by a conspiracy of army officers, of which former Brigadier-General Samuel Tilden Ansell was the "master mind." As the case stands now, remarks the Houston *Chronicle*, "the country is disgraced not so much by the way Bergdoll flouted its authority, but because there were so many pretended patriots willing to help him." Both majority and minority reports—the one signed by three members, of whom two are Democrats, and the other by two Republicans, "support the reported boast of that fugitive that he 'made the Americans look like a bunch of boobs,'" says the Pittsburgh *Gazette-Times*—"the Americans referred to being those who should have kept him safely in custody." There is not entire unanimity in the press, however, on the point that the majority report is correctly based, the Charlotte *Observer* averring that the characterization of General Ansell "looks like a politically prejudiced conclusion." But in one thing there is entire agreement of opinion, notes the St. Paul *Dispatch*, and that is that we must "bring Bergdoll back." Meanwhile, "our best advertised slacker and draft evader" is said to be sojourning in Switzerland as an unwelcome visitor. Intrinsically, the case of Grover Cleveland Bergdoll "holds little of importance," believes the Omaha *Bee*, but "the circumstances that surround his escape from prison are such as demand a great deal of careful attention."

While "there are many who participated in the conspiracy leading to Bergdoll's escape and the acquittal of those who brought it about," says the majority report, according to press quotations, "there are three who are more culpable than the rest." In this connection are named General Ansell, who was one of the draft dodger's counsel; Colonel John E. Hunt, commander of Fort Jay, where Bergdoll was confined, and Colonel Charles C. Cresson, who prosecuted Colonel Hunt when that officer was court-martialed. As for General Ansell, "he is now out of the Army," runs the report. "He is beyond the jurisdiction of court-martial proceedings, but provision should be made against his future practise before any of the departments, before any court-martial, or in the courts of the District of Columbia or the nation above whose safety and integrity he has placed gold."

Chief responsibility for the fiasco is placed by the minority on Major-General Peter C. Harris, Adjutant-General of the Army, tho "there is no question of improper motives" on his part. The charge against him is that he yielded too easily to the "earnest and artful case put up by his former associate in the War Department" for the pot-of-gold expedition. The minority report accuses no one directly of conspiracy, except Bergdoll, D. Clarence Gibboney, of Bergdoll's counsel; James E. Romig, friend of the evader; Joe Stecher, Bergdoll's chauffeur, and "possibly" Mrs. Bergdoll. But General Ansell is criticized in that "his actions and attitude seem extraordinary" inasmuch as he accepted employment in the case of a "man who was notorious, without making any investigation," and also "accepted Gibboney at his own valuation and fell a willing victim to Gibboney's misrepresentations and machinations." "As usual," notes the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

New York *World*, "the majority and minority findings of the special House committee of investigation in the Bergdoll case are in absolute conflict," and, remarks the Pittsburgh *Leader*, "the stench of the notorious case is worse now than ever. We can not evade the fact that there are men high in the government whose patriotism is on the level of Grover Cleveland Bergdoll's." Even if we accept the majority report, says the Pittsburgh paper, there is still something missing in the facts leading up to it. If it be admitted "that Colonel Ansell suggested the escape of the draft dodger and even introduced the element of bribery, there is still something to follow for which he could not be responsible." Colonel Ansell could only suggest; he could not order the release of the prisoner. So—

"Responsibility for the Bergdoll scandal lies at the door of those who had power to order the prison doors opened for the prisoner to walk out. There should be no secret about that identity. The routine of the system should provide the clew. Beyond question Bergdoll was released on an order from some one with authority, or he was turned loose by the commandant of the Governors Island military prison, Maj. (now Col.) Hunt. The records should show who opened the door."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

FORD aspires to be an uncommon carrier.—*Wall Street Journal.*

THESE days the way of the transgressor is tarred.—*Nashville Tennesseean.*

ARE those advocates of a dye embargo trying to draw the color line?—*Nashville Banner.*

A VIRGINIA street sign reads: "Let us do your dieing for you." We accept the proposition.—*Charleston Gazette.*

"BUSINESS," says an eastern expert, "is on the cycle of recovery." We trust it is a motorcycle.—*St. Louis Star.*

THE revenooers are now trying to patrol the ocean . . . there's many a ship 'twixt the cup and the lip.—*New York Sun.*

IF our foreign trade keeps up its present progress in the same direction all Atlantic ports will soon be exports.—*Baltimore Sun.*

THE Government has issued a bulletin on how to keep a cellar dry. But the surest way is to give a few house parties.—*New Orleans States.*

IN 1919 the Bureau of Labor Statistics reports there were 3,374 strikes in the United States—*News Item.* And 654 home runs.—*Life* (*New York*).

DISPATCHES say the entire German nation has turned against war. This is not particularly surprizing, considering the way the late war turned against Germany.—*Seattle Times.*

POSTMASTER-GENERAL HAYS will have done something worth while for the postal service if he can get a special delivery letter to its destination before the regular mail.—*Canton News.*

IN selecting November 11 as the date of the International conference on various matters, the allied powers, doubtless, had in mind some recognition of the date on which Germany began to win the war.—*Indianapolis News.*

GERMANS owe us nearly a quarter of a billion dollars for the maintenance of American troops on the Rhine; but Germany can't pay at present, as all her available funds, aside from the indemnity she must pay, are needed to subsidize world trade.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

THE nuisance tax goes but the tax nuisance remains.—*Nashville Banner.*

LOVE at first sight usually ends with divorce at first slight.—*Asheville Times.*

AT least one pleasant reflection is left the former kaiser and that is our tax bill.—*Williamsport Sun.*

THE sales tax has one merit. It hasn't been passed yet.—*Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze* (*Topeka*).

ONE thing is certain: when England set out to have Ireland she did not count on twins.—*Philadelphia North American.*

PERISH the thought that Dr. Harding sought that method of lowering his income tax.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

A STAINLESS steel has been invented in England. What a fine thing for a nation to make its swords of!—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

OUR latest national superstition is that General Dawes can cure governmental extravagance by swearing at it.—*The Liberator* (*New York*).

IT may be General Wood wants to be governor of the Philippines for a year to get his hand in for governing American college students.—*Franklin* (*Pa.*) *News-Herald.*

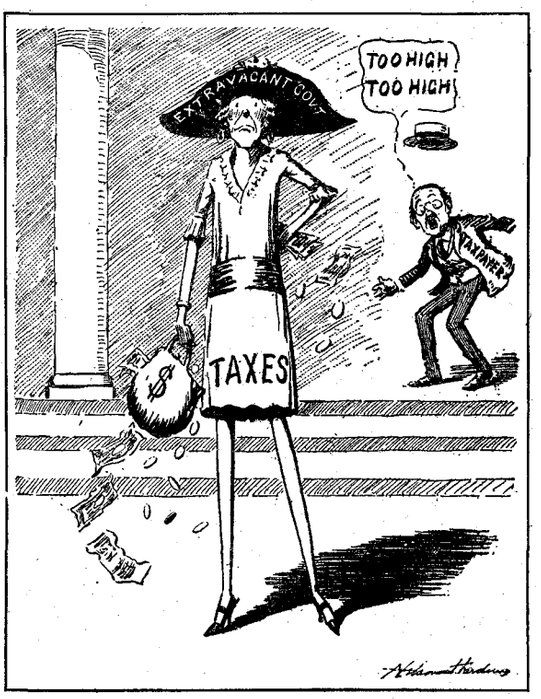
WE doubt the rumor that nice women in England have been cured of smoking because the common people have taken it up. That never cured the men.—*Columbia* (*S. C.*) *State.*

IT is said that Federal officials are perplexed as to the disposal of confiscated liquors in government warehouses. Perhaps volunteers could be called for to aid in the solution of this problem.—*Mobile Register.*

THE "Sell Now League," organized by manufacturers and merchants, has launched a vigorous campaign to revive industry, and is splendidly equipped with headquarters and everything except buyers.—*The Liberator* (*New York*).

BOBBING IT?

—Westerman, in the Columbus *Ohio State Journal.*



WE HEAR THEY ARE TO BE LOWERED.

—Harding, in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

FASHION HINTS FROM OUR TAXMAKERS.

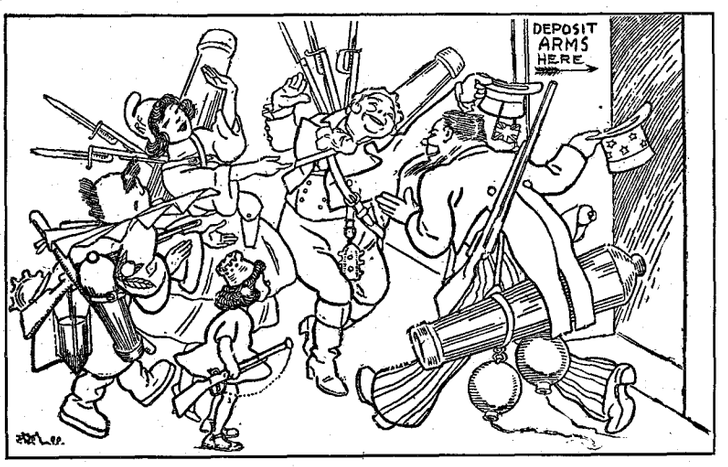
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN - COMMENT

IF THEY FORGET RUSSIA

UNLESS THE RUSSIAN SOVIET GOVERNMENT is invited to the Washington conference on disarmament and Far-East problems, Russia will call a conference of her own to discuss Pacific questions, say Riga dispatches, which inform us that the nations taking part in such a conference would be Russia, the Far-Eastern Republic, Mongolia, and China. According to the Russian Soviet press this rival conference should be called at the same time as the Washington meeting, and for the discussion of common tariff systems, customs regulations, establishment of rail and water transportation rates and regulations for the conduct of land commerce in Mongolia. Among other questions to be considered are the traffic regulations on rivers used by all countries taking part in the conference, as well as a proposal that the Eastern Chinese Railway be given into the complete control of China. Says the Moscow *Izvestia:*

"A conference of Far-Eastern peoples must be called. It must put forth a program touching the common interests of the peoples involved and indicating ways and means for their cooperation and the defense of their interests."



WHERE A TRAFFIC COP IS NEEDED

The Nations (solo and chorus): "After you!" "Do please precede me!" "I couldn't think of rushing in before you!" (So it goes.)
—*Il Travaso* (Rome)

The Moscow *Eknomicheskaya Zhsin* avers that whatever agreement may be reached at Washington "will be at the expense of the peoples of China, Mongolia, the Far-Eastern Republic, and the territories of Soviet Russia." Therefore, it is urgent that a Russian conference—

"Should place the interests of the peoples of Russia and the Far East in opposition to the interests of the imperialistic robbers who are preparing to get together at Washington. The paramount interest which binds the peoples of the Far East together is defense against the aggressive plans of Western imperialism. Soviet Russia and the Far-Eastern Republic are now experiencing the direct blows of Japanese imperialism.

"In Mongolia, British and American capitalism are striving, with the assistance of Chinese merchants, to capture the market, and, finally, China herself remains the object of the exploitation of the British, Americans, and Japanese. There is, therefore, urgent reason for a defensive alliance on the part of the aforementioned victims of Allied imperialism."

But it is not only the Soviet Russians who are disturbed at the outlook for Russia in the Harding conference, as may be judged from some Russian newspapers reflecting the views of the Kerensky group. Thus the Prague *Volia Rossii* observes:

"It is evident that if a comprehensive and fair solution of all matters which constitute the Far-Eastern problem were aimed at, all the parties interested should have been invited to discuss them, and not only those who at this moment have at their disposal a sufficient military force on the coast of the Pacific Ocean. Russia, in particular, is an interested party, as a country which possesses vast and rich territories on the shores of the Pacific. After all, the main difficulty of the Pacific problem is the question where and how to give an outlet to Japan, which is seeking a place for its excessive population, a market for its goods, new sources of fuel and raw material, and new fields for its newly amassed capital.

"To give an outlet to Japan, without hurting the interests of America, Britain, and France, various 'good friends' of Russia have so far outlined one plan—to give Japan freedom of action in Siberia. It is certain, therefore, that 'the Siberian question' in one form or another will be discust at the conference. . . . It is highly probable that attempts will be made at the conference by one side or another to reach an agreement on the Pacific among the participants at Russia's expense.

"It is possible that because of certain considerations they will recognize Japan's right to remain in those territories of the Russian Far East which she has seized during the last year, taking advantage of our disorganization and temporary weakness."

But this newspaper declares that the Russian people will never be reconciled to any deals made at their expense, and will in the near future "annul all agreements affecting their interests and concluded without their participation," and it adds:

"Therefore, if the participants of the conference sincerely intend to achieve a lasting peace; if they truly think of disarmament and wish 'that the Pacific Ocean should really become pacific,' they must, when solving the Pacific problem, have in mind the just claims and rights of all interested Powers and not forget that besides America, the British Empire and Japan, there will soon emerge on the Pacific Ocean a fourth great Power—a free, democratic, regenerated Russia."

Similar in tone is the opinion of the Russian National Society of New York, which represents the conservative Russian viewpoint, and maintains that "no decisions made by the proposed Disarmament Conference can be or will be binding upon the Russian people and the future Russian Government unless representatives of the leading Russian political groups are invited to participate in the work of the conference." In this Society's semimonthly Bulletin No. 16 we read:

"Although the proposed Disarmament Conference will be largely confined to the Pacific situation, involving chiefly the interests of the United States, Japan, Great Britain, and China, nevertheless Russia will be an important factor to consider. Both Japan and China are threatened by the aggressive policy of the Third Internationale, directed by the so-called Soviet Government of Russia. In the Far-Eastern area, where at present the anti-Bolshevik factions are carrying on a regular warfare against the Soviet rule, and especially against the Far-Eastern Republic with its capital in Chita, the situation is by no means clear. China has to protect her continental border against the possible invasion of the Red Army, while Japan is most vitally concerned about the situation in Vladivostok, which is Russia's outlet to the Pacific.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"Once more Russia is becoming the central problem of the world's peace. It is obvious that the European Powers are unable to disarm in the face of the growing power of the Red Army, which is the destructive tool in the hands of the Communist rulers of Russia. Disarmament undertaken at this time would leave Europe helpless before the arrogant policies of the Third Internationale. The Pacific situation is but a part of the broader international relations, and, therefore, a comprehensive policy toward the Pacific problem cannot be set forth without first solving the problem of Russia.

"The Russian National Society maintains the position that no decisions made by the proposed Disarmament Conference can be or will be binding upon the Russian people and the future Russian Government unless representatives of the leading Russian political groups are invited to participate in the work of the Conference. This opinion is by no means a factional opinion, and there is a precedent to corroborate it. None of the Russian national political factions considers the decisions of the Paris Peace Conference with regard to Russia's boundaries obligatory to the Russia of to-morrow. The statesmen at Versailles in due course of time were reminded of this Russian attitude toward any decision which they might have adopted pertaining to the Russian problem. However, Russian statesmen were not invited to participate in the work of the Paris Peace Conference and the dismemberment of Russia was accomplished by the Versailles Conference and tacitly approved by the Communists now in control of the former Russian Empire.

"This was a fatal mistake, and the world at large can not help but feel its disastrous consequences to-day. The Russian National Society hopes that at present a repetition of this mistake will be avoided and the leaders of the Russian national groups will be called to render their competent judgments with regard to problems which vitally affect Russia's near future. It goes without saying that the foreign governments participating in the Disarmament Conference would have to take into consideration the cardinal change in the aspirations of the Russian people, who, having lived through the horrors of the revolution, have no other desire than to return to the historical path of their development. Accordingly, it would be a fatal mistake to disregard, as has been done in the past, the opinion of Russian national leaders as opposed to and distinguished from the various Socialist and Communist leaders who represent the different shades of one and the same destructive force, which is the Internationale."

A CYNICAL GERMAN VIEW.

"I've got my fill for the present, so I'll play the pipe of peace—until I'm hungry again!"

—*Simplicissimus* (Munich)

FORDNEY "GLOOM" IN CANADA

COMPARED WITH THE FORDNEY measure, the effects of the McKinley and Dingley legislation on Canada were as nothing, according to some Canadian observers who call attention to the "harm" the new American tariff provisions may do to Canadian prosperity. Without taking into account the possibility of duties being placed on newsprint and pulp, or on boards, planks, and deals,

UNCLE SAM: "Come on in; the water's fine!"

—*Evening News* (London)

they say the value of exports affected, according to last year's figures, is estimated at fully $225,000,000. The Fordney measure affects no less than nine-tenths of the value of all the farm products exported to the United States in 1920, writes the Ottawa correspondent of the London *Economist*, who says further "it affects 40 per cent. of all the exports to that country last year, or an amount equal to over 25 per cent. of the value of all exports to all countries." What is more, the McKinley and Dingley tariffs, we are told, related to only one branch of Canadian industry, namely, agriculture, but the new Fordney bill touches at least five, and this informant adds:

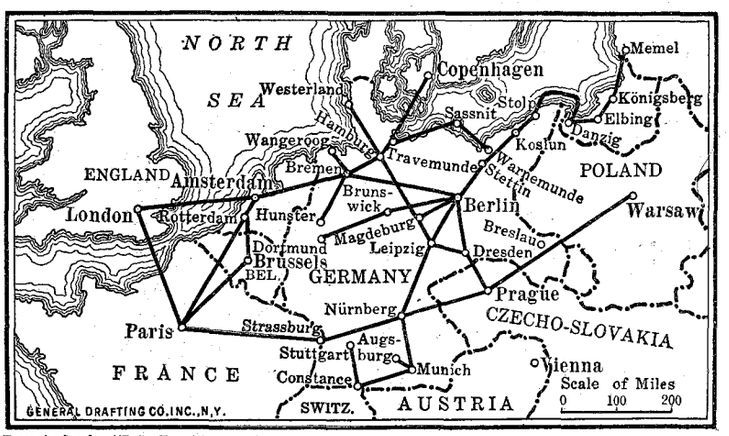
"It will hit the fisheries a stunning blow, and that at a time when they are least able to bear it. For some non-ferrous minerals the export market will virtually be cut off, and the same may be said of certain manufactured products, the surplus of which has found a ready market in the United States, and can find it in no other country.

"The prospect of finding an alternative market for the $90,000,000 of wheat exported to the United States last year is more hopeful than it is for any other important product. Certainly those engaged in the grain trade take a much more optimistic view of the situation than they did a few months ago. The dry weather in Europe, together with a falling off in the American crop, is bound to create a much stronger demand for the Canadian product, this being already strongly reflected in the firmness of prices. At the same time, the financing of the crop will probably be attended with greater difficulty than it was last year, when so much of this was done through New York. The fall in sterling alone makes this feature of the situation more difficult. Last fall the ready sale of large quantities of wheat to the United States really saved Canada from a critical financial situation. At a time when conditions are so upset, it is unfortunate that such an outlet, through which quick settlements may be effected, should be closed up. American tariff legislation has a very disturbing effect on a business situation which, through general causes, has had much to upset it."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

GERMANY'S NEW FIELD, THE AIR

"THE WORLD IS MY FIELD" used to be the slogan of the German merchant marine in the proud days before 1914, and while their shipping industry is showing great signs of new life, British observers in Germany keep referring to the great strides Germany is making in air-transportation. They do this to urge England to "get a hustle on" in order that she may not be entirely outstripped before she realizes the opportunities of this new field of transportation. Germany's aeroplanes are running on schedule every day and almost every hour of the day, writes the Berlin correspondent of the London *Daily Chronicle*, who calls attention to a guide of air-routes which is "a substantial booket of nearly a hundred pages, as matter of fact, and statistical as a *Bradshaw*,"—which is the name of the famous English railway guides. Fourteen pages are filled with details of regular daily or twice daily services to places within the borders of Germany, we are told, and they give "to a minute" the time of departures and arrivals. There isn't even a saving clause about "wind and weather permitting," so that it requires a mental effort to realize that "these are the pathless tracks of the air and not the steel railroads." By arrangements with Holland and other neighboring countries, long-distance services are linked up with England and Scandinavia, and the accompanying map shows how these connection are made. To this regular passenger transportation all sorts of subsidiary services are being added, says this informant, who admires the rapid development of the "Flying Post," which "isn't burdened with any special regulations apart from its slightly higher tariff." All one has to do to insure this speedy delivery is to mark the letter "By Flying Post" and drop it in any letter-box in the ordinary way. In this matter, too, international arrangements have been made so that a letter posted in Berlin at 7:30 in the morning, for example, reaches London at 5:30 the same evening; and this correspondent adds:



From the London "Daily Chronicle"

MORE PROOF THAT GERMANY IS COMING BACK FAST

German air routes that cover Europe with traveling planes almost every hour of every day.

"One interesting use of the aeroplane, to which special attention is directed, is for keeping the rest of Germany in swift touch with the lost territories, such as Danzig, or areas like Memel, whose fate is not yet determined.

"So that the populations of these districts shall not cease to imbibe the true gospel of *Deutschtum*, aeroplanes leave Berlin early every morning loaded with newspapers.

"Hydroplanes serve the same purpose for the island of Sylt, off the coast of Schleswig, leaving Hamburg immediately on the arrival of the Berlin journals by train.

"Reverting to the 'Aerial *Bradshaw*' a glance at the advertisements reveals still further enterprise. Here, for example, is the Hamburg-Amerika Line offering its own services. To any town in Germany it will send passengers or goods by special aeroplanes, available to start at the shortest of notice.

"Another firm supplies 'aerial photographs,' suggesting their particular desirability for enterprising financiers on the lookout for suitable sites for establishing new settlements and 'spas.'

"Still another advertisement discloses a new little subsidiary industry. It reads 'First special business for flying costumes. Leather clothes for ladies and gentlemen.'

"On the opposite page is the photograph of a leather-clad pioneer. His expression suggests that he feels as uncomfortable as he looks and leaves one wondering whether, after all, the conquest of the air was worth while!"

NEW ZEALAND'S DRIFT TO CITIES

ONE OF THE BIGGEST PROBLEMS facing New-Zealand, according to newspapers of the country, is to secure more effective distribution of population as between the two broad divisions of town and country. Preliminary returns of a late census show that the four principal centers gained more population in the previous five years, we are told, than all the rest of the country—rural areas and secondary and small towns combined. What little consolation there may be in finding New Zealand conditions paralleled in other countries is taken by the Wellington *Dominion*, which says the city-ward drift of population is to be particularly remarked in Australia where "a limited number of large centers are absorbing an abnormal and increasing share of the total population." It is estimated that the six state capitals of Australia share between them 42 per cent. of the total commonwealth population. This means, *The Dominion* notes, that about 2,270,000 people are domiciled in the six capitals, leaving some 3,150,000 for the secondary and small towns and rural areas. If this estimate is accurate, *The Dominion* goes on to say, "three-fifths of Australia's total population increase during the past ten years has been in the six capital cities and only two-fifths in the whole remaining area of the commonwealth." Sydney and Melbourne each contains "nearly one-half of the whole population of the states of which they are respectively the capitals," we are told, and to some extent these two cities are ever gaining population at the expense of the less important state capitals. In all the state capitals, however, the population is increasing more rapidly than in rural areas and country towns. Much the same tendency towards city-dwelling is found in Great Britain and the United States, this newspaper reminds us, and observes:

"The experience of older countries very plainly demonstrates that the drift of population which is now all but universal—a drift not so much from rural areas into towns as from rural areas and small towns into a limited number of large centers—is diametrically opposed to national well-being. In vast congested hives of humanity like London and New York nearly every problem of physical, moral, and material welfare is intensified and made far more difficult of solution than it would be if population were better distributed. It ought to be a definite aim of public policy in a country like New Zealand to prevent even a remote approach to the massing of city population which seems beyond remedy in older lands. An Australian writer declared recently that to try to reverse the present drift of population was to pull against human nature—that the city offered such attractions in the way of bustling liveliness and luxury, of schools, entertainment, and every amenity of culture as would 'appeal to the weakness of human nature in spite of all.'"

But it is rather early to accept "any such fatalistic conclusion" about New Zealand, says *The Dominion*, which believes a sound policy of national development, "using these words in their broad meaning," may still do much to remedy what is at fault in the existing distribution of population. In the extremes it has attained in Britain and the United States, city congestion is largely "an outcome of economic conditions and limitations that are rapidly becoming obsolete," while—

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"In New Zealand, the development of hydro-electric power which can readily be made available at any point where it is required will in itself offer a great impetus to the wide distribution of secondary industries, and due enterprise in this direction will assist materially to bring about a better distribution of population. As matters stand the undue massing of population in the larger centers hinders development and tends to limit the total production of wealth in the Dominion. Closer settlement and subdivision will hardly suffice in themselves to amend this state of affairs, but the Dominion offers facilities for a distribution of manufacturing industries which, with the due development of its basic primary industries, would go far to ensure a well-balanced distribution of its population in the comparatively near future. With secondary industries springing up in small towns and rural areas, the problem of providing up-to-date facilities for transport throughout the country would, of course, be greatly simplified. With economic development proceeding on these lines, and those engaged in our primary industries encouraged instead of being constantly girded at, a large proportion at least of the population outside the cities would soon attain conditions of life and work which they would be unwilling to exchange for the lot of the city-dweller."

BRITISH COAL COPARTNERSHIP

THE MOST CHEERFUL FEATURE of the settlement of England's coal strike, which held up industry and swelled the list of unemployed for months, is the fact that it sets seal on copartnership between capital and labor, say some observers, who concede that it remains to be seen whether the plan of profit-sharing formulated by the coal-owners and the miners' executives, with the quiet encouragement of the Government, is practicable. It is noted that Mr. Lloyd George himself admitted that there would be great initial difficulties to surmount, yet none of them insurmountable, and that Parliament surveys the prospect hopefully is said to be indicated by its attitude toward the proposed government subsidy of £10,000,000 to help "oil the wheels." The Yokohama *Japan Gazette*, an English newspaper, believes that if this copartnership enterprise proves a success the principle "can be extended to every form of industry to abolish the present constant state of warfare, or menaced warfare, between capital and labor." We read then:

"The antagonism between the two great factors of wealth has been growing more and more bitter, until many believed the interests of the two were really antagonistic, and the conflict threatened to become a revolution. But again British common sense has apparently prevailed. It was realized that change to be beneficial ought to be evolutionary, on the basis of what proved to be good, not recklessly revolutionary, destroying good and bad together. Revolutionary experiments which would ruin credit and remove incentive, which would replace the capable by unfit types and theorists would inevitably lead to disaster. To consider what is good and bad in the industrial system in England, and taking the good first, it would probably be admitted that the British system of private enterprise has in its day provided an adequate incentive to the leaders of industry to work hard themselves and to induce others to work hard. It has brought the best brains to the front. The little British island in the northern sea has, as a result, held its own with Europe and Asia and America in the past. Again, the British system has given scope for saving: and saving is essential not only to replace wear and tear, but for the expansion of industry to meet the growing population. These two facts are to the good. What of the other side?"

COAL ARMISTICE DAY.

"Hurrah for peace and what's left of us!"

—*Evening News* (London)

In answer to this question *The Japan Gazette* says that no one will deny that the British worker "has not had an adequate incentive." He has worked either for a fixt wage or on a piece-work basis, and, of the two, the piece-work basis is "probably much the better." Then because the rate of remuneration has been a subject of bargaining, we are reminded that the worker has turned to his trade-union, which he found could bargain much better than he could. Nevertheless, altho the trade-unions have become more and more powerful, the workers are not satisfied that they have received a fair share of the proceeds of industry; and this daily continues:

"Morally they are discontented, too, because they have not won the amount of control and responsibility to which they think they are entitled. All this unrest, however, has been aggravated by the joint-stock movement and by the amalgamations which have taken place.

"The worker thinks that he is working simply for idle shareholders. He has not allowed for the fact that most of the leaders of industry have risen from the ranks with no better chance at the start than he himself. He forgets that a great many shareholders have a smaller income than his own. He thinks that capital grows by itself, a most profound mistake. He does not recognize the part which ability has played, is playing, and must always play in industry. He forgets that saving for replacement and expansion has been the result of thrift and self-denial in the first all-important accumulation of capital by individuals."

Such being the case, and having in mind the rival claims of capital and labor, this newspaper believes that any plan for improvement in their relations in the interests of the community must be subjected to three requirements:

"First, the quantity and quality of production must be insured;

"Secondly, ability must be encouraged and natural leaders must not be replaced by the less fit; and,

"Lastly, adequate saving must be provided for.

"To satisfy these three conditions, probably copartnership, including profit-sharing, is the sole practical plan. Copartnership is the standing protest against the idea that there is an unbridgeable and unending antagonism between labor and capital, or the idea that wealth consists of merely things tangible, such as lands, buildings, and machinery, whereas it consists of many things intangible, such as good-will. If Great Britain can work out a genuine copartnership system, the identity of interest between capital and labor would be so apparent that cooperation in good times and in bad would be the inevitable result, and the course of industrial progress would be steadied and eventually become irresistible."

Incidentally, the London *Daily Chronicle*, writing on the "high cost" of striking, says that the aggregate number of working days lost by the coal trade is about seventy million, while "all the great trades of the country have been adversely affected." Then there are the ten million pounds for the coal subsidy, seven millions for Army expenditure, and about two millions for the Navy Air Force and Civil Emergency Organization.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CHINA'S BRIGHTER SIDE

THE LONG LIST OF WOES we have been accustomed to hear in reports from China give Europeans the impression, it is said, that China is "an entirely disrupted state." The Central Government in Peking is reported to have practically no authority, while the military governments of the various provinces "do pretty well as they like, despotically ruling the population they plunder at will, fighting one another and the Central Government." To add to the confusion, we hear that the country's finances are hopelessly insolvent, and that the Governors collect taxes and spend them to keep up their provincial armies or accumulate private fortunes. But all this, writes a correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, who claims to have his information from tested sources, is very much on the surface, because—

"Underneath one will find the great solid mass of the Chinese population steady, hard-working, and producing well and cheaply. Even now the forces of order are consolidating themselves, and are patiently endeavoring to find ways and means to place the state on a more solid and sane foundation. In the face of every handicap conceivable, Chinese trade has proved its vitality, and the exchange value of the dollar exhibits a persistent upward tendency. The reform of the currency is taken in hand and promises good results, and military expenditure is being steadily prest down. All advanced Chinese are agreed that the first and principal step on the road to redemption is to put the finances in order. The main lines of a sensible program have been decided upon and have begun to be realized. The remarkable thing about these reforms is that they are not being prest by the impotent Central Government or by the rapacious Tuchuns (military governors), but by private citizens, the Chinese Bankers' Association."

ALL KEEN FOR BUSINESS WITH CHINA.

China: "Once I had to kowtow to Europe, but now Europe kowtows to me!"
—*Kladderadatch* (Berlin)

This association was formed in 1916, the *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent goes on to say, and is a remarkable proof of the great latent organizing forces of the nation. Originally it was established to protect the interests of a few Chinese bankers in Shanghai, but, with characteristic Chinese caution and systematic expansion, it has gradually come to include all the leading banks in the country. Excluding, perhaps, Canton, there is not a single banking institution of any importance which has not joined the association, and we read:

"Up to 1920 the united bankers refrained from appearing much in the public eye, but all the time they were strengthening their position with the various governments in the provinces by financial transactions. But in the year mentioned above the association made its first public move by declaring a program of national reconstruction. The main points of this program are the following: (1) The association demands a reduction of military expenditure; (2) also the reorganization of the internal loans by the formation of a consolidated loan service, which is to be placed under the control of the Inspector of Imperial Customs; (3) the currency must be stabilized by the creation of a central mint in Shanghai, the indiscriminate coining of copper money must cease, as well as the unlimited issue of paper; (4) the association to have control over the issue of new loans.

"To this drastic program the association has stuck with characteristic Chinese tenacity and astuteness. The bankers have been, it is true, greatly helped by two circumstances: (1) By the possibility of keeping their funds and their own persons in Shanghai and in Hongkong safely out of reach of the Tuchuns; and (2) by the fact that their program coincides exactly with that of the Associated British Chambers of Commerce in China, and also with the views of all influential Europeans."

Gradually the Central Government and the Tuchuns were made to feel the power of the Chinese Bankers' Association, we are told, and the first trial of strength occurred when the Chinese railways needed a loan of $6,000,000 for rolling stock. The association found the money, but "on stringent conditions of control." All orders had to be placed through it, it is related, and its representatives received permission to inspect the railways themselves. The next step of the association was taken in financing the Central Government in Peking. The latter's state of "permanent bankruptcy" becomes especially acute for the Chinese New Year in the month of February, and we are informed that—

"This year the sum urgently needed to tide the Government over the festival was about $3,500,000. The Treasury already owed about $4,800,000 for short-term advances. This time, against all custom, the bankers refused to supply even the smallest sum until all the debt had been adequately secured on the salt revenue. The bankers made a new advance to the Government only after the agreement had been accepted by the British Associate Inspector-General of the Salt Administration. But the association has made it quite clear that further loans will be refused unless the whole system of the public debt is adequately guaranteed and honestly administered. The reform of the currency is also proceeding. Under pressure from the association, the Peking Government has redeemed the depreciated notes of its bank. A great central mint is in the process of erection at Shanghai, and it looks as though the association has obtained a firm control of the financial situation. This will inevitably bring about enhanced political influence, which will certainly grow very swiftly."

The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent further relates that the Chinese Bankers' Association has adopted another very practical weapon of reform by refusing loans for military expenditure to the Tuchuns. The Tuchuns can not very well afford to break with the association, it is said, because the major part of their private fortunes is deposited in the Chinese banks in Shanghai and Hongkong. The growing power of the association, we are told, is evidenced in the following instance:

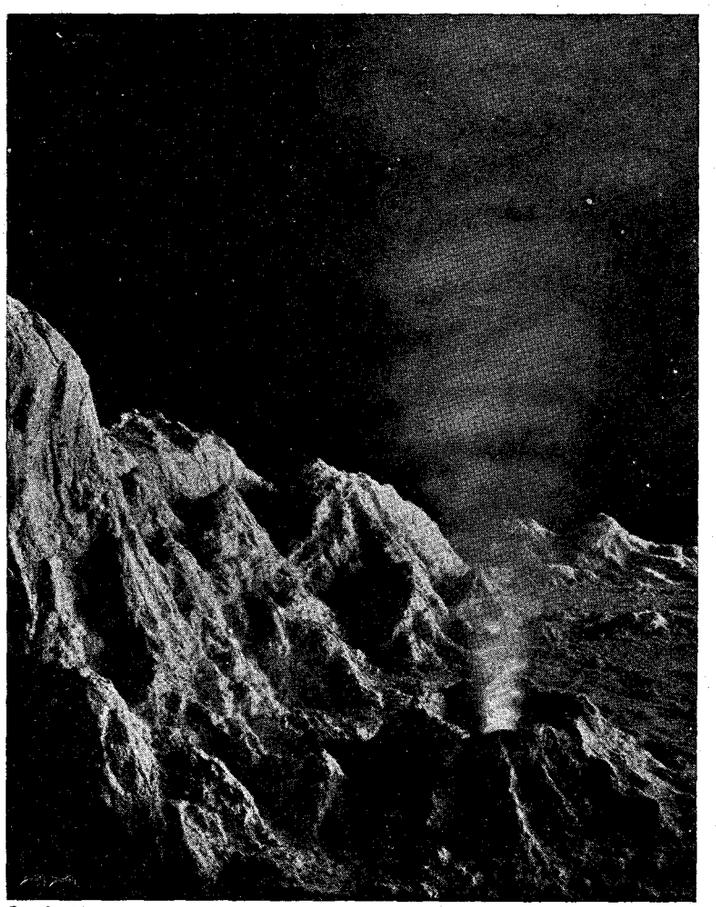
"One of the smaller Tuchuns arranged for a loan with a private syndicate, in which Chinese and foreigners were interested. As security he gave his provincial mint. This, being against the policy of the association, was opposed by the latter, and, notwithstanding strong backing, the syndicate was obliged to withdraw. The Tuchun raged, and swore to execute the bankers. But these, safe in the Shanghai concession, only smiled, and mildly persisted in their demand. The activities of the Chinese Bankers' Association prove how much can be done for the state by the spirited attitude of private citizens."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

THE MOON NOT DEAD AFTER ALL?

SIGNS of atmospheric and volcanic phenomena have been reported on the moon for many years past by a school of lunar observers at whose head is Prof. W. H. Pickering, the American astronomer. Professor Pickering's presence in Britain this summer gives *The Illustrated London News* an opportunity to explain some of his latest observations and deductions and to translate into pictorial form what is believed by the advocates of a "live moon," about what is now going on in that once called "dead world." Mr. Scriven Bolton, a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, who writes the descriptive text, believes with Professor Pickering that our satellite is very far from dead: that rain and snow fall on her mountain slopes; that she supports a low form of plant life; and that her volcanic vents still give forth vapor with an "eruptive force comparable to that of Vesuvius in maximum activity." Writes Mr. Bolton:



Reproduced by permission, from "The Illustrated London News"

AN ACTIVE CRATERLET ON THE MOON

This picture is from a model constructed from telescopic observation by Scriven Bolton, F. R. A. S. It shows volcanic phenomena observed on the western edge of the great Plato plain, which is strewn with small volcanic craterlets.

"For a century the notion has been held that our moon is physically dead. With increased telescopic power, however, and by an assiduous study of certain surface features, our views today are practically revolutionized. For this enhanced knowledge we are indebted chiefly to Prof. W. H. Pickering, whose observations have been conducted in the world's most suitable climates, notably at Arequipa and Jamaica. We are safe in inferring that, in prehistoric ages, volcanic activity prevailed on an unprecedented scale on the moon, as is evidenced by the thousands upon thousands of circular formations scattered broadcast over its surface, which are believed to be of purely volcanic origin, and most of them extinct volcanoes. An instance of seeming activity was first recorded in the crater Linné. This crater was seen by Riccioli in 1651 to be of moderate dimensions. Schroeter, in 1788, reported it as representing 'a very small, round, brilliant white spot, containing a somewhat uncertain depression.' In 1810, Lohrmann found Linné to be a very deep crater, and over four miles in diameter. Some years later Maedlor measured its diameter, and found it to be six miles, and very distinct. This was confirmed by Schmidt in 1843, who, however, in 1866, announced that Linné had disappeared entirely from view, its place being occupied by a hazy patch of light. In the following year he observed that the site was represented by a small crater only a quarter of a mile in diameter, which gradually increased to a mile and a half. Today Linné is visible as a crater three-quarters of a mile across, and its size is apparently shrinking. A region of the moon which has perhaps been studied more than any other is what is known as the circular plain called Plato, about sixty miles in diameter, which is strewn with small volcanic craterlets and cones, ranging in size from a mile to about one hundred yards. The accumulation of observations shows conclusively that incessant changes are here in constant progress. These craterlets exhibit a curious and irregular variation in size and visibility. A continuous scrutiny of the relative visibility and order of prominence of the craterlets has shown that but one-half their number are as a rule visible. The invisible ones are obscured by a white cloud which hovers over them, and as this is gradually dissipated they again appear distinct and normal. At least one of these craterlets has been formed since Professor Pickering began his observations.

"In the region known as Schroeter's Valley, the conditions at certain times of the lunar day resemble an active terrestrial volcano. Dense clouds apparently issue from the valley and roll away on to the adjacent plain. The eruptive force here is comparable to that of Vesuvius in maximum activity. These cloud masses are not improbably streams of gas issuing from volcanic vents and surface fissures. Mingled with ice crystals they might form actual clouds in the atmosphere. The density of the lunar atmosphere a mile or two above the surface probably does not exceed a ten-thousandth part that of our own, altho in the low-lying regions it is denser. In substantiating the theory of water-vapor in the lunar atmosphere, Professor Pickering finds evidence of the existence of a low form of vegetation on the plains, valleys, and slopes of mountains. The white substance seen covering mountains and elevated regions he justly attributes to ice and hoar-frost. The gas probably ejected by the volcanoes is believed to be carbonic acid and water-vapor, as in the case of terrestrial volcanoes.

"A conspicuous extension of the Apennine Range seen on February 21 and 22 evidently indicated a fresh fall of snow a few days earlier. The aspect of the end of this range on February 26 indicated a melting of the snow shortly after the lunar noon."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BATHS AND BATHTUBS

THAT THE BATHTUB was once generally condemned by medical authority in the United States and that all bathing was pronounced illegal in Boston by legislative authority, "except for medicinal purposes," will probably surprize some who think that the regulation of our private habits has reached its maximum in the year 1921. Such, however, are the facts, as related by the writer of "An Outline History of Tubbing," contributed to *Gas Logic* (New York, August). According to him, the first bathtub to be built and used in the Republic was perpetrated by one Adam Thompson, of Cincinnati, in the year 1842. The word "perpetrated" is used advisedly, we are told, for Mr. Thompson's tub appeared as a serious misdemeanor, if not a high crime, in the eyes of the press, the public, the medical profession, and the legislatures of the day. He goes on:

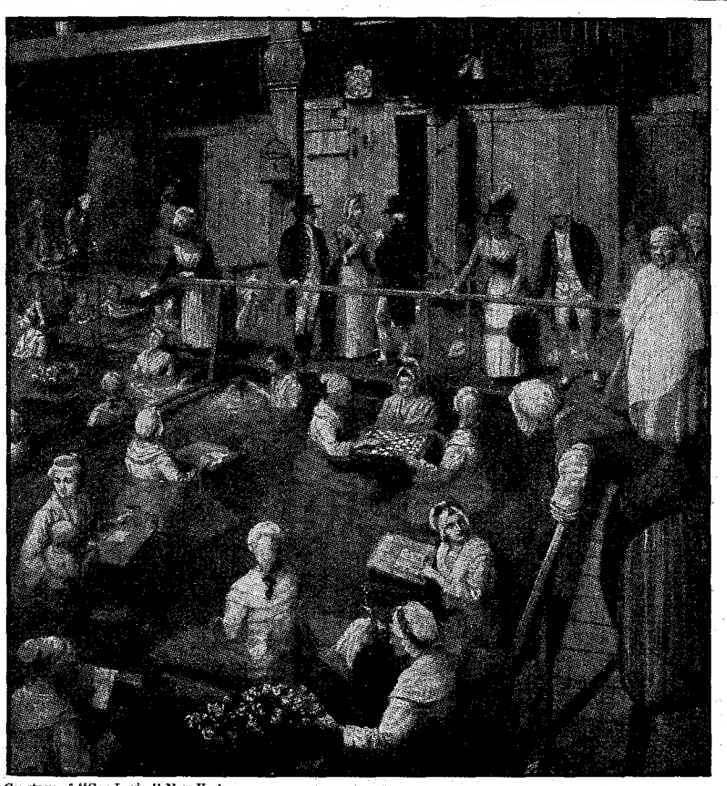
"We have no record that it was inveighed against by the clergy, but it was roundly denounced in the public prints as subversive of democratic simplicity and pioneer hardihood. The good doctors averred that so luxurious a form of bathing, practised in winter, would lead to 'phthisis, rheumatic fevers, inflammation of the lungs, and the whole category of zymotic diseases.' To prevent any such disaster, the Common Council of Philadelphia considered, but failed to pass by a margin of two votes, a measure making bathing illegal between November 1 and March 15. Virginia by legislative action laid a tax of $30 on all bathtubs, while Boston went the whole hog by making bathing unlawful save on the advice of a physician. Be it said in extenuation of the hygienic condition of the Bostonese that the ordinance was never enforced and that in 1862 it was repealed.

"President Fillmore braved the shafts of ridicule in 1851 and had a bathtub installed in the White House and report says that this action so far destroyed the prejudice that by 1860 every hotel in New York had a bathtub, and some of them two or three, a fact which must have to some extent lessened the Saturday night congestion in these latter hostelries. During the sixty years since this event progress has reached the point of '1,000 rooms—1,000 baths,' school baths, public baths, Senatorial baths, soon to be reopened, and even compulsory baths. The last, it is true, operate only with respect to certain special classes, or we might with more accuracy say conditions, of men, one of whom perhaps not unjustifiably understood his thirty-day sentence to be for 'fragrancy.'

"While tiled and porcelain bathrooms, with unlimited supplies of hot water always available from automatically regulated gas water heaters, may be a long step in advance of Mr. Thompson's mahogany tub lined with sheet lead, or its immediate copper-lined successors, whose water emanated from the kitchen stove via the tea-kettle, it is only in the mechanical apparatus of the bath that we have surpassed the bathing arrangements of other ages and other races. Socially and sanitarily speaking, we have yet some to go before reaching the standards of ancient Persia or Rome and of Japan.

"The luxury of Egyptian baths has been duly exploited by a well-known soap manufacturer, and the splendor of the great Roman thermæ, club houses, theaters, gymnasia, libraries and baths in one, has been sung by historians and archeologists from the time of their erection down. The age-old, daily hot-bath habits of the Japanese cause them to look with the scorn of the elect upon the unwashed who are so uncivilized as to omit the daily hot bath.

"The heating devices of these and some older and simpler baths are worthy of notice and interesting in comparison with modern arrangements for the same purpose. One of the simplest methods was to heat stones or firebricks and place these directly in the bath vessel. Remains of a primitive prototype of the Turkish bath have been discovered in Ireland in the form of a hive-shaped stone hut, with an opening at the top for the head of the bather and one at the side for entrance and egress. This bath was warmed up by burning peat inside it. When a sufficiently high temperature had been attained the peat was raked out and the bather took his place on a stone seat, indubitably a rather warm one, a friend closed the door and banked it up with sod, closed the aperture about the bather's neck with a necklace of the same, and left the unfortunate to sweat it out, after which process the victim probably scampered home and to bed without any further cooling down or rubbing-off ceremonies.



Courtesy of "Gas Logic," New York

IN THE HOT BATHS OF LEUK IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

At this Swiss resort, people had to stay in the bath for hours, and were therefore provided with floating chess-boards, writing-tables and work-tables.

"Japanese baths are heated almost to the boiling point by pipes containing hot charcoal immersed directly in the end of the tub, to the serious detriment of unwary Caucasian toes when long-legged foreigners are initiated into the native-bath mysteries.

"The Roman thermæ were heated by a great hypocaust, or furnace, which sent hot air through the hollow walls of the various chambers and also brought up the temperature of successive reservoirs of water from cold to temperate and hot. Charcoal or wood was the fuel.

"The Russian and Turkish vapor baths, which were adaptations and successors of the Roman dry baths, were not infrequently produced by the simple process of pouring water upon hot stones or bricks or directly upon a charcoal stove. The immemorially time-honored morning bath of 'Merrie Englande' dispenses with the heating problem by the simple expedient of ignoring it. Cold baths are said to have been the fashion among the Angles and Saxons, and the fashion has never changed.

"Not all the baths of history, however, were remarkable for temperature or the lack of it. There were mud, sand, wine, milk, and veal-broth baths. Perfumes, pomades, the juices and effusions of strange herbs and plants added to the baths of noted personages. One beau of London was wont to have the yolks of 100 eggs put into his baths, truly a luxurious bath to the modern market mind."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

NATURE'S NOISES

THE NOISES OF NATURE, including "thundering, roaring, howling, shrieking, humming, murmuring, and whispering," are discust and explained by Dr. W. J. Humphreys, professor of meteorological physics in the United States Weather Bureau, in an article on "Sounds of Meteorological Origin," contributed to the *Journal of the Franklin Institute*, and quoted here from an abstract appearing in *The Scientific American Monthly* (New York). The principal sources of the various noises enumerated above are electric storms, earthquakes, wind, and rain. He begins with thunder, one of the most familiar and impressive of meteorological sounds, which he says, has been "explained" in many ridiculous ways. He goes on:

"It is known that sudden and intense heating and molecular dissociation occur along the path of a lightning discharge. Hence a corresponding abrupt expansion, simulating a violent explosion, also occurs along this path; and this expansion in turn produces a compression wave in the surrounding atmosphere that travels outward exactly as would any other sound wave.

"The long continuation of thunder is due chiefly to the great difference in the distance of the nearest and farthest points of the lightning path from the observer. If this difference is five miles, as it occasionally is, the duration of the thunder, owing to this cause alone, is roughly twenty-four seconds.

"The duration of thunder is also prolonged by reflection. Occasionally the echo prolongation is very pronounced, but it is everywhere variable and uncertain.

"The great variations in the intensity of thunder that constitute its characteristic rumbling are due to crookedness of path, to discharges following each other in rapid succession, and to reflection. However, mountains and hills are not nearly so essential to the rumble of thunder as occasionally they are said to be, for the rumble, whether in the valley, on the plain or on the peak, is substantially the same.

"Thunder seldom is heard more than fifteen miles. This is much less than the distance to which cannon are sometimes heard.

"From time immemorial low, rumbling, thunder-like noises (brontides, *mistpoeffers*, 'Barisal guns,' etc.) of short duration have been heard in many parts of the world, both singly and in irregular series. They are only the rumblings of earthquakes too feeble for registration or other than aural detection. This inference is strengthened, if not indeed confirmed, by the fact that earthquake adjustments have been known to occur in a long irregular series of shocks that became feebler and feebler until only the characteristic low rumbles remained as presumable evidence of their passage."

One of the most familiar nature noises, the howling of the wind, has never been completely explained, Dr. Humphreys says. This much is known: the howling, like other æolian sounds, is due to eddy motions in the atmosphere immediately beyond the obstructing object. There is no resonance or other organ-pipe action. He continues:

"Let the direction of the wind make an appreciable angle with the roof and let the latter either project a little beyond the gable wall or, at least, come up flush with it. Under these conditions the wind will have its maximum velocity as it leaves the roof, and there is only a comparatively thin sheet. This sheet in turn, immediately on escaping the roof, drags along some of the air just beneath it, and is itself slightly deflected in the direction of the consequent pull. In this way an abrupt change in the direction of flow is produced to the edge of the roof and hence eddy after eddy is formed with such frequency and such approach to regularity as to produce a more or less musical note.

"Few things, perhaps, have been more absurdly explained than has the well-known humming of telegraph and telephone wires, and that in spite of the fact that the correct explanation has long been at hand.

"It was shown by Strouhal that wind normal to a cylinder, such as a stretched wire, produces æolian tones even when the cylinder itself takes no part in the vibration. Whenever the tone thus produced coincides with one of the proper tones of the wire, the wire itself, if suitably supported, then vigorously vibrates, normal to the direction of the wind, and thereby increases the loudness and also holds the pitch fixt over a considerable range of wind velocity. The humming of telegraph and telephone wires is not due to the elasticity of the wires, but to the instability of the vortex sheets their obstruction introduces into the air as it rushes by them.

"From the experiments of Strouhal, above referred to, it is evident that pine needles, bare twigs, and even the branches of trees, must all produce æolian notes—that trees must have voices, even voices that are characteristic of the species. And they do.

"The muffled plaint of the oak at the wintry blast, for instance, has but little in common with the sibilant sigh of the pine. And the reason is obvious: the twigs and branches of the one, because relatively large and of many sizes, produce a multitude of low tones, while the innumerable fine needles of the other give a smaller range of high-pitched notes.

"Just as the æolian whispers of the myriads of needles on a single pine tree, or of the numerous twigs on an oak, for example, blend into a whisper of the same average pitch, but vastly greater volume, so too the whisperings of a great many individual trees merge into the well-known murmur of the forest.

"When a mountain well wooded along and near its top is crossed by a wind approximately at right angles to its axis, it often happens, particularly during winter when there are no protecting leaves on the trees (or at any time if the forest is pine), that, in the leeward valley, one hears a low sighing or moaning noise which, as the wind over the crest grows to a gale, gradually swells to a cataract roar. Th's, too, is only another instance of the combined effects of myriads upon myriads of æolian whispers, accentuated, indeed, along the valley through their crude focussing by the descending winds.

"In addition to the above, there also are numerous other sounds that might, more or less justly, be called meteorological, such as the rustle of leaves, due to the rubbing together of the foliage as trees and branches are shaken by the wind; the roar and whir of the tornado, due to the wrecking by the storm of all things in its path, to the wind eddies engendered by every obstruction, and to the more or less continuous rumble of thunder; the patter of rain, due to the successive falling of innumerable drops on a roof, pavement, compact soil, and the like, or into a body of water; the rattle of sleet (frozen raindrops) due to the driving of the small ice pellets against any hard object—the window-pane, for instance; the clatter of hail, due to the fall of relatively large lumps of ice upon a roof, or other hard surface, and even (occasionally reported in connection with severe storms) to their striking together in mid-air; the detonations of meteorites due to violent disruptions owing to their sudden and intense heating; the sizzle of St. Elmo's fire, the faint crackle of the constant stream of feeble electric discharges from mast tips or other points thus strangely illuminated; the swish of the aurora, due, apparently, to autosuggestion, and, of course, many more."

SEVERAL KINDS OF RHODIUM—A correspondent of *The Daily Mail* (London) is quoted in our issue of June 18 as asking, "Why are rats so keen on aniseed and rhodium?" The editor of the *Mail* understands this to mean the metal rhodium, and indulges in some pleasantry on the subject. Several correspondents, learned in pharmacy, write us to say that "oil of rhodium" has nothing to do with the rare metal of that name. Mr. Edward P. Higby, of the California State Hospital, Stockton, Cal., writes:

"For the information of 'an ex-president of the Electrochemical Society' and whoever else is only acquainted with rhodium as an element, I quote from the United States Dispensatory:

"'*Oil of Rhodium*—This is said to be the oil from the wood of *Convolvulus scoparius* or *Genista canariensis*. It is used to adulterate oil of rose. *An oil of rhodium is sold to rat-catchers as a lure for rats*, which is made by mixing one part oil of rose with twenty parts oil of copaiba."

A. R. Eberle, of Milwaukee, Wis., writes:

"As a druggist, I will say that in regard to rhodium the London writer evidently wrote *oil* of rhodium. This is also used in bait to attract fish, and I feel certain is what the London writer had written."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WHY DO WE DIE?

ONLY BECAUSE we are so complex. This is the latest answer of science to this age-old question, according to an editorial writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago). It has long been believed by biologists that death is not due to any natural property of the protoplasm that makes up our bodily cells. Primitive cellular organisms that propagate by division may thus live indefinitely. The higher organisms, we are told, die because their structure is a complicated one. There is a very delicate state of balance, and it is easy to disturb it so that the whole structure fails. This is the price that we pay for the multiplicity of our functions. Would you rather be a protozoon and live forever; or a man, and die? This is, in effect, the alternative that nature holds out to us. Most of us will probably be disposed to be glad that we are what we are, even if our enjoyment of the multitude of aptitudes and abilities with which nature has endowed us is to be brief. Writes the editor:

"Biologists have pointed out that the longevity of man is in a sense determined not only by the innate constitutional properties of the protoplasm of his living tissues but also by the possible appearance of adverse environmental conditions. The latter are to a considerable extent controllable; they can be averted or rendered less frequent by many precautions such as form part of the dictates of modern preventive medicine and personal hygiene.

"By improving the environment of the individual and limiting the likelihood of detrimental forces being brought into play against him, it is not unlikely that the average expectation of life may continue to be increased.

"This possibility rests on the assumption, however, that the inherent capacity of protoplasm to grow and be restored is not self-limited. If senescence and death are necessary attributes of living matter, even ideal conditions of existence will sooner or later be without avail. Weissmann long ago concluded that originally protoplasm possest 'the property of potential immortality.' Exprest otherwise, the living matter was assumed to be capable of reproducing itself indefinitely, if accidents, disease, etc., are barred.

"Others have argued that some sort of contribution from other protoplasm, as in copulation or conjugation, is indispensable to the continuity of life. The elaborate studies of Woodruff have shown, however, that this is not necessarily the case. He has succeeded in maintaining a culture of *Paramecium* through reproduction by mere division of its protoplasm without conjugation for more than thirteen and one-half years, during which time more than 8,400 generations were thus attained. Hence we may conclude with Woodruff that under a favorable environment the protoplasm of a single cell may be self-sufficient to reproduce itself indefinitely. The long-continued growth of the tissue cultures maintained by Carrel and his associates at the Rockefeller Institute point to a similar conclusion for certain types of mammalian cells.

"It will then be asked why natural death is so inevitable in the higher organisms.

"To this question Pearl has found an answer in the complexity of these forms of life—in the differentiation of structure and function in the body. It is, to quote Pearl, a complex aggregate of cells and tissues, all mutually dependent on one another and in a delicate state of adjustment and balance. If one organ for any accidental reason, whether internal or external, fails to function normally it upsets this delicate balance, and if normal functioning of the part is not restored, death of the whole organism eventually results. Protozoa may in a sense be immortal. Germ cells are likewise immortal. The modern transplantation experiments have demonstrated that certain somatic cells, such as tumors contain, may continue to live and grow indefinitely. But by their specialization the higher forms forego the power of independent and indefinitely continued existence. This is the price paid for the differentiation of special functions. Thus, says Pearl, if in such an interlocking and mutually dependent system any one part through accident or in any way whatever gets deviated from its normal functioning, the balance of the whole system is upset. If the departure of any part from its normal functional course is great enough to be beyond correction promptly through the normal regulatory powers of the organism, death of the whole will surely ensue."

CHILDREN'S DREAMS

THAT CHILDREN LIKE to write descriptions of their dreams and do so much more graphically than they are able to describe their actual experiences, is one of the conclusions drawn by Dr. C. W. Kimmins in a recent book on this subject recording experiments on 6,000 London elementary school children of 8 to 14 years. Dreams, Dr. Kimmins believes, are rather a sign of superior intelligence than otherwise. A reviewer in *The British Medical Journal* (London) notes that the dreams of childhood are as real to them as the facts of daily experience, and have a meaning in the physiology of the child mind. He proceeds:

"Dr. Kimmins' method was to secure narration individually by the younger children to skilled observers, and to arrange that all dreams of children over eight years of age were recorded by the dreamers themselves in response to the request. 'Write a true and full account of the last dream you can remember. State your age, and also say about how long ago you had the dream you have described.' He notes that in spite of fear dreams, children in normal health delight in dreaming and it is an evident pleasure to them to talk about and record their dreams. There is also a remarkable power of graphic description which exceeds their ability in ordinary essay writing and is so much in advance of their general standard of achievement that it would appear as though some fresh element had come into play. Dreams are far clearer and more vivid in the calm country than in the noise of London. Change of environment stimulates, and hard mental work increases, the tendency to dreams; a stuffy bedroom diminishes their clearness. Persons of well-developed intelligence dream far more frequently than those of low culture. Dreams of motion, falling, flying are rare under the age of nine or ten years; they then increase in frequency up to the age of 17 or 18. Regular institutional life tends to diminish this type of dream; the deaf scarcely ever experience it; febrile states accentuate the liability greatly. The fear dream is very common in quite young children; 25 per cent. were of this nature, and were chiefly of the dread of objectionable men; the fear of animals was more common amongst boys than girls. School activities appeared little in the dreams of children of any age. Air raids figured little, for the last of them occurred seven months before the investigation was made. Domestic occurrences and fairy dreams delight the girls, rarely the boys. The dream ghost has almost vanished. In dreams of adventure, common with boys, the dreamer is usually the hero or heroine. Amongst the blind and deaf dreams are lacking in variety; fear dreams are excessive—fear of animals particularly with the deaf, fear of fire with the blind; to the blind the air raid was a far greater terror than to the normal child, and the impression of it extended to a year after the last raid; for the deaf the raid had no terror. The dreams analyzed afford no evidence that a child blind from birth ever sees as a dreamer, but abundant evidence that those who have recently become blind see clearly. It is suggested that a careful study of children's dreams may throw much light on the special interest and desires of the child of different ages, and (especially where dreams of unfulfilled wishes recur persistently) on those elements which are conspicuously lacking in the life of the child, and may seriously interfere with his natural development. Of these, the most obvious are dreams which indicate underfeeding and those which give evidence of stress and strain."

THE FAILURE OF DAMS—With regard to a statement quoted in our issue for July 9 to the effect that the flood at Pueblo, Col., was largely the result of the failure of dams, Walter L. Drager, secretary of the Colorado section of the American Society of Civil Engineers, writes to THE DIGEST from Denver as follows:

"The only storage-dam failure incident to the catastrophe at Pueblo was the destruction of the Schaeffer Reservoir dam on Beaver Creek, which has a capacity of only 3,100 acre-feet. The flood from this reservoir reached Pueblo about 3 P.M. on June 5, about thirty-eight hours after the crest of the main flood had passed the city, and caused very little damage. The high-water mark was reached about 1:30 A.M., June 4, at which time it has been estimated that a flow of 100,000 cubic feet per second was

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

passing Pueblo, while the channel of the Arkansas River at this point was only safe for a capacity of 25,000 or 30,000 second-feet. This flood was caused solely by concentrated rainfall in the Arkansas watershed and had nothing whatever to do with the failure of any dams."

WHAT IS THE BEST CLIMATE?

ON THE WHOLE, one that varies moderately, answers R. H. Ward, in his recent book on "Climate and Health," which inspires a leading editorial in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago), part of which we quote below. And variety may be otherwise than climatic, so that with a suitable change in rest, diversion, diet, etc., the very best "climate" for a man may be that which he can easily make for himself at home. When the doctor sends you far away for your health he is practising climatotherapy, which has been defined broadly, the writer tells us, as the use of climate for checking or preventing the development of disease, and for aiding the recovery of those who are ill or convalescent. He continues:

"If, indeed, temperature and humidity and diverse other factors are elements in determining the well-being of mankind, the physician has the imperative duty of learning where they are to be found within easiest reach for his patients. Hence the query: 'What constitutes a good climate?' To this a well-known climatologist has frankly replied that 'perfect' climates do not exist, that every climate has some disagreeable features. Health resorts are never equally desirable at all seasons. Every climate has advantages of its own but some climates have more, and some have fewer, disadvantages.

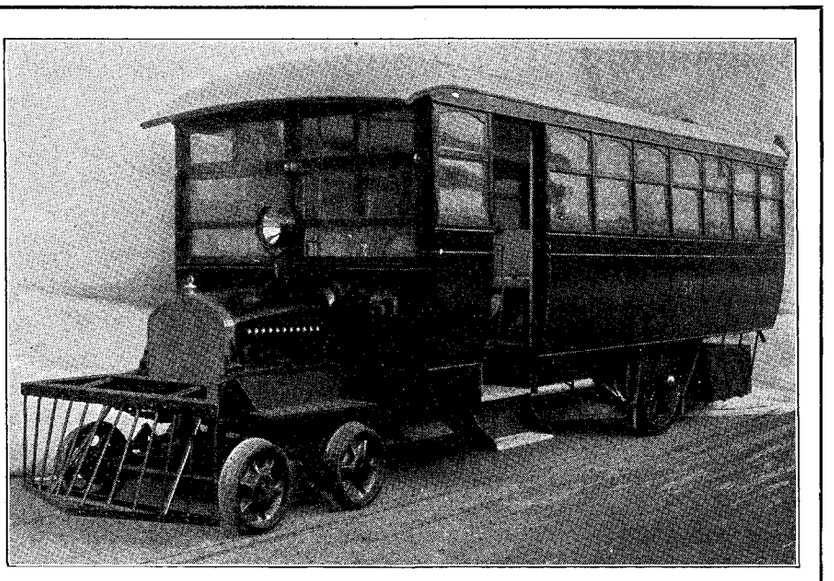
"Although scouting the idea of a perfect climate, Ward regards as a pretty general agreement among physicians, physiologists, and climatologists that, excepting those who are distinctly ill, the best climate for most persons and most of the time is one that has frequent moderate weather changes; fairly marked annual and diurnal variations in temperature; a reasonable amount of cold during at least part of the year; a refreshing variety in the amount of cloudiness, and sufficient rainfall to provide enough moisture for the growth of grass and crops. Such a climate, Ward adds, is an intermediate one. It is neither invariably hot nor permanently cold. It is neither monotonously arid and cloudless, nor always dull and rainy. It is between all extremes. The climates of much of the so-called 'temperate zones' are of this general type. Their physiologic effects are intermediate between those of the equatorial and those of the polar zones. They exercise the body's power of reaction and adaptation, keeping it physiologically active."

The search for a better climate frequently means, the writer goes on to say, a change in something more than meteorologic environment. It is not the air for the lungs, the temperature for the skin, the altitude for the circulation, or such incidents that alone are sought. Social, mental, and physical changes occasion their own beneficial or baneful transformations. He proceeds:

"Many of the advantages which rest, recreation, diversion, outdoor life, relaxation, altered diet, expert medical attendance, and proper hygiene secure under the guise of a 'change of climate' could frequently be secured at home with less hardship to the patient. Frequently the home will become a health resort if it can be made a pleasure resort. In the case of specific diseases such as tuberculosis, we have gradually learned the importance of teaching the patients how to live at home. The burden of recovery is no longer shifted solely to the 'resort' in a far-away place. Have we not neglected all too often the possibility of taking advantage of local climates? Perhaps it will become more popular in the future to seek health at home."

BUSSES RUNNING ON RAILS

THE MOTOR-BUS has evidently come to stay, and railroad men are wondering whether, if they work so well on highways, they may not do equally good service on existing rail lines. Short branch lines on which companies are compelled to provide passenger service at a loss, because this service now means the use of a standard steam-locomotive with its heavy train, should welcome, it would seem, this lighter and easier mode of conveyance. This is the point of view of an editorial writer in *The Railway Review* (Chicago). Light local passenger service, he points out, is undoubtedly the most expensive luxury in proportion to the returns that the railways can offer the public. Locomotives retained in this class of service are invariably old and decrepit so that the cost of their maintenance usually runs high. Branch lines are seldom built for passenger traffic, but once constructed, passenger service is demanded and must be given even after the original freight prospects may have become exhausted. He continues:



ONE RAILROAD'S ANSWER TO MOTOR COMPETITION—A MOTOR-BUS ON RAILS.

"Faced with these discouraging circumstances in the operation of light passenger service, it has been particularly galling to railway management to observe the automobile-truck and -bus thriving on the very traffic that has caused the railways an actual loss. This situation has naturally been aggravated in the minds of railway managers by the fact that the automobile is being run over a road built and maintained by the taxpayers. The most effective policy is to fight fire with fire. A very plausible remedy is suggested in the form of a rail motor-bus. Following closely in detail the main features that are responsible for the successful performance of the automobile-truck, it may be assumed a rail-bus can be constructed which embodies the same elements of simplicity in construction, reliability in performance, flexibility in operation, light weight, and low first cost. It is possible that if the rail motor-bus is to be successfully operated as a substitute for the light passenger-train in main-line service as well as on branch lines, a maximum speed of more than thirty miles per hour should be attainable."

Elsewhere in the same issue a rail-motor-bus and trailer built by a well-known car company to meet just this emergency are described and illustrated. We are told that a railway company operating one of these motor-vehicles has averaged as high as fourteen miles to the gallon of gasoline, a sufficient indication of what it can save in operating expenses. The car weighs approximately 11,000 pounds, can be operated at a maximum speed of thirty miles per hour, and when required, trailers may be used without materially decreasing the speed.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FLEMISH PRIMITIVE FOR THE METROPOLITAN

FEW GIFTS to a public museum are so easy of acceptance as that made by the Fifth Avenue jeweler, Michael Dreicer, to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. No conditions are attached save one, that the collection shall be kept intact and exhibited in a separate room for twenty-five years. After that time the various pieces may take their places in the general historical arrangement which is believed in these days to be the *raison d'être* of a museum. Twenty-five years, it is pointed out, is a mere period of time in the life of a museum, and already it is understood that the testator's wishes will be carried out by the Museum authorities. The collection, which has been valued at $1,000,000, is not confined to pictures, but its canvases are among the conspicuous objects of which it is composed. Mr. Dreicer was "not altogether indifferent to the cult for Renaissance painting and sculpture, which has been so characteristic of American connoisseurs in recent years," says a writer in the New York *Tribune*—probably Mr. Royal Cortissoz. "There is a portrait by Lorenzo Lotto. There is a Della Robbian group. There are religious compositions from the Italian school in the same period. But the special note of the Dreicer collection is one less familiar in this country, on the value of which it is peculiarly interesting to dwell. It is the note of Primitive simplicity and truth as it was struck in northern Europe." The writer, who has been known for his conservatism in accepting modern expressions of the art spirit, points to a special value for us in these early Flemish pictures:

Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art

CHRIST APPEARING TO HIS MOTHER
By Roger Van der Weyden

This and the two following pictures were included in the bequest of Michael Dreicer to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

"Modern art is hovering on the brink of that melting-pot in which, as some commentators like to believe, everything is to be beautifully made over for the benefit of a new generation. The historic modes, we are told, are hopelessly outworn. Freakish innovators long to push them into the bubbling brew of modernist experiment if only 'to see what will happen.' At such a time every call to thoughtful prudence, to tried fidelities, to sanity, in a word, is doubly precious. That is the significance of the Dreicer pictures and other objects. They recall us to incomparable standards.

"It may seem to the layman who has not meditated on the traits of early Flemish art that they are arid, even ugly, beside the masterpieces of the south. The typical Italian painting of the Primitive era has an extraordinary charm in its naïveté, it is tenderly alluring, it is essentially a thing of grace and beauty. Art in the north appears, by comparison, harsh and bleak. Nevertheless great beauty is there, the beauty of sincere feeling and a profound artistic rectitude, which easily counterbalances the want of sensuous appeal. Mr. Dreicer comprehended this. He loved the stern realism in the portraits of Memling, Van der Weyden, Mabuse, and Cranach. He kindled to the concentrated emotion and the superfine workmanship in the devotional art of their epoch. He grasped the fact that the art of painting has never had a nobler meaning than in certain of its more austere phases.

"It is in giving to the Metropolitan some masterly illustrations of an inspiring tradition that Mr. Dreicer has rendered a rich, constructive, and timely service to the public. His paintings hold up once more for our study and delight ideals of spiritual serenity—and conscientious technique. They affirm lasting principles of pure color, polished draftsmanship, and dignified style. There has been, of course, no lack of similarly sound object-lessons in the museum. But the Dreicer bequest, through its compactness, its brilliance, and its individuality, will command special attention. Its Flemish pictures, its French Gothic sculptures and enamels, withdraw us for a moment from thoughts of art as a decorative luxury and ally it instead with everything that is fine in the human soul. The art lovers of America have received no more admirable gift."

Commenting on the conditions of the gift *The Evening Telegram* (New York) observes:

"A collection of works of art valued at $1,000,000 that goes to the Metropolitan Museum of Art under the will of the late Michael Dreicer is not only very important in itself, but sets a good example as to the way such gifts should be made. . . . . .

"One of the greatest difficulties of the Museum, and indeed of all great museums, has been that they receive collections with the proviso that they are to revert to the heirs of the donors if any radical change is made in the hanging.

"So it is a case of accepting all or nothing.

"There have been instances here and abroad of hundreds of paintings being shown because they include perhaps a score of masterpieces.

"The few good things made it impossible to reject the offer. The number of objects not so good take from the general value of the whole.

"By acting as he did Mr. Dreicer made it possible at the close

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of the stated period to distribute the pictures, etchings, statuary, tapestries, and porcelains in the proper departments.

"Owing to the great growth of the Museum and the increased cost of maintenance, any tying of the hands of the trustees creates such an embarrassment as Mr. Dreicer carefully avoided."

THE CLASSICS A REMEDY FOR NATIONALISM

THE CLASSICS, which have had so hard a time fighting for their life in the past generation, may regain their vitality through the very logic of most recent events. The Springfield *Republican* argues for their return, especially for Latin, as an offset to the provincialism of recent nationalistic developments. It is incited thereto by a British royal commission on education which deplores that Greek is almost entirely excluded from the secondary schools of Wales, where the study of Gaelic literature has become the fashion. The commission has this to say:

"With loyalty to Wales and with her best national characteristics we are in full sympathy, but we feel that a deeper knowledge of other people's past and present, which comes through channels of acquired languages, would make her thought at once more national and international."

The *Republican* looks upon it as "a fair point that classical studies, as the commission suggests, may offer a corrective to the narrowness which is the besetting danger of ardent nationalism." Continuing:

"There is no local idiom so obscure or barbarous that it is not worth conscientious preservation by those who inherit it, but loyalty of this sort need not stand in the way of liberal studies. Europe is full of these limited languages of small nationalities, many of them interesting, some of them containing literary works of real merit. The revival of interest in them, which began in the eighteenth century, has contributed much to the variety and richness of European life; it has also been closely connected with the rise of the exaggerated nationalism which is making so difficult the establishment of the new order. On the esthetic side this picturesque variety and local color may be clear gain, but politically it has its disadvantages. The classics are often considered old fashioned, but their tendency is ultra-modern in comparison with the tribal tendency of the cult of merely local languages. If badly taught and perfunctorily studied, Greek and Latin may have no effect whatever, but in so far as the end aimed at is attained the effect is to unite rather than to divide, to give to Babel a common idiom and a common habit of thinking.

"It is of course impossible to revive Latin as the *lingua Franca* of Europe, a rôle which it played through centuries with the help of the Church, but if it still held its old place, which in Hungary it kept into the nineteenth century, it would be useful at the present day. The linguistic troubles of the Peace Conference are notorious; in the Big Four Clemenceau was the only member who spoke both French and English. Paris has lately been agitated by an unverified report that only English is to be used at the Washington conference. If Esperanto had won such general acceptance as to be taken seriously it would have been helpful for diplomatic uses on many occasions during the past three years. But no manufactured language can command the prestige and authority of Latin, and no single modern tongue can take its place. For a time French seemed in a way to succeed it, but it is now strongly challenged by English; the controversy between them would be very easily disposed of if Latin were available.

"But comprehension is not wholly a matter of idiom. People who can not converse in Latin may be able to understand one another the better in spite of linguistic barriers, if they have a common background of classical training. There may be room for difference of opinion in regard to the recommendation that civics, drawing, and some branches of natural science be cut to make more room for Greek and Latin, but it is undoubtedly true that the general tendency of the cultivation of the classics is toward broad-mindedness, toward sound political thinking, and toward a just balance between the national and the international spirit. The report is likely to lead to an interesting discussion of first principles."

TO IMPROVE ON HISTORY TEACHING

HISTORY AS TAUGHT hitherto has had many critics, but they have largely confined themselves to the book from which the lessons are drawn. The war made some changes in this respect, but the *Freeman* (New York) regards the voice and direction of the teacher as of more importance, and draws examples for a homily from England and Sweden. It need not be overlooked that the *Freeman* is one of those journals that delight in schooling England. But we read:

Courtesy of Metropolitan Museum of Art

MARTYRDOM OF A SAINT
By Simon Marmion

"A masterly illustration of an inspiring tradition."

"The other day a number of estimable ladies and gentlemen waited on the British Minister of Education, Mr. Fisher, to urge upon him the need for the revision of the teaching of history in schools and colleges. Mr. H. G. Wells, who was one of the petitioners, said: 'Unless we have a wider teaching of history,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

going beyond national range, we are bound to have impatience, and all sorts of unhappy struggles, and moods of apathy alternating with moods of hysterical combativeness; and the whole of international affairs has to go to the tune of that.' Mr. Fisher's reply to all this was worthy of the genial young Barnacle of the Circumlocution Office. He was, he assured the deputation, instituting an inquiry into the teaching of history in Government schools, and he hoped that when that inquiry had been completed he would be better able to consider in which direction improvements were called for. With that the deputation went home, presumably well satisfied with the good day's work they had done, and with the courtesy and attention with which they had been received, and the Minister went out to lunch.

"In Sweden, however, where the eyes of the Government are not upon the ends of the earth, and where all is not sacrificed for the blessed word Mesopotamia, the educational authorities have lately put into force some of the ideas which Mr. Wells and his fellow petitioners have been urging upon the British authorities. In an admirable document recently issued to teachers of history the Swedish Minister of Education says: 'The teaching of history must be planned and carried out in such a manner as to make the development of peaceful culture through the centuries its chief object. . . . The teacher should take pains not to foster hatred and enmity towards other nations, and should impress upon his pupils that peace and a good understanding among all nations is the chief condition upon which the common progress of humanity depends. Children must be made to feel that heroes in the work of peace exist, and that through their courage and self-sacrifice their countries have been well served.' Our own American Legion, we believe, is deeply interested in the teaching of historical truth to the youth of America; we share their concern and would suggest the appointment of a commission of the Legion to investigate the quality and character of history-teaching in England and Sweden and to report upon the results of such teaching as manifested in the spirit, intelligence, and happiness of the children."

WRITERS OF REJECTED MANUSCRIPTS

THE WRITING FRATERNITY in our midst is large enough and probably various enough. But whether it contains the particular type described by "Solomon Eagle" in the London *Outlook*, others may decide:

"I am deprest when I think of any rejected contributor, but I am deprest most of all when I think of the frequently and perennially rejected. The most curious tribe of habitual authors in this country are those who are known only to editors. There are several men in London, a lady in Macclesfield, another in Exeter, whose handwritings, styles, and manners of thought are as well known to half-a-dozen London editors as those of Mr. Conrad, Mr. Arnold Bennett, and Mr. Kipling. They enjoy, or rather they do not enjoy, a kind of subterranean fame. The neighbors of Mr. Noah Davis, of Edgbaston, may or may not know that he writes, but they know him chiefly as a bank clerk or a schoolmaster who is interested in books and wears his hair a little longer than is customary. But in five or six rooms in Fleet Street or Bedford Street, Strand, or the Adelphi nothing is known about him personally except his inmost self, his ambitions, his ideals, his conception of what he can do, his beliefs about love and religion, his vocabulary, his rhythm, and (as I said) his handwriting. There are men, very likely, who have never seen his face, but who have seen his handwriting two or three hundred times. Nothing deters him. On Monday his poem on 'A Level Crossing at Night' goes back to him and, on Thursday arrives his article on 'The Organization of the Provincial Theater.' Pertinacity like that took Columbus to America, and it will take Mr. Davis nowhere. He can not know it himself, but everybody who ever sees his work knows it. Nevertheless, he plugs on. 'They haven't got accustomed to my thought yet,' he reflects, 'but even these pudding-heads will see light in time.' Back comes the last thing. There is another ready and away it goes. 'Dear Sir, I beg to enclose a manuscript entitled Dash, which I hope you find suitable for publication. If you are unable to use it would you kindly return it. Stamped and addrest envelop enclosed.'"

While dealing with the author's blasted hopes he tries to let that person see the editor in a humane light:

"Some unsolicited manuscripts are mad, some are hopelessly feeble, most are merely amateurishly incompetent. They are probably written by persons who never get into print and whose spark seldom flickers into manuscript. Writers of very occasional poems or stories number thousands, probably hundreds of thousands. An editor in the course of a year will receive great drifts of poems from persons whom he knows and whom he never suspected of writing verses, and who probably conceal their proclivities from their friends pending their recognition by acceptance. These no doubt feel slightly damped—anybody must—when they are turned down with a printed rejection form or even with a friendly, wriggling, disingenuous letter in which labored compliments and excuses form a very diaphanous covering for the extremely bare fact of rejection. It is a beastly thing, to an imaginative man, this job of systematically throwing cold water on people's aspirations."

CONSIDERING OUR HIGH SCHOOLS

THE HIGH COST OF HIGH SCHOOLS is one of the indulgences of American life wherein we differ from all other countries. Dr. Charles H. Judd of the University of Chicago has been intimating that we have set a pace for ourselves which will become increasingly difficult to maintain. We quoted from one of his articles in our issue of July 9, laying emphasis upon these economic aspects. In the New York *Evening Post* we find him again treating the subject, but from a different angle, showing how our high schools, "especially the newer high school of the Western States became institutional embodiments of the ambition of the American people for a universal higher education." He writes:

"The typical American high school of the newer type grew somewhat slowly during the '70's and '80's, and then it began to go forward with leaps and bounds. High schools have grown up in small towns and in the open country, where students come from miles around. The course of study has expanded it until has become a bewildering array of courses. There is a high school in the city of Minneapolis, for example, which offers the student his choice of thirty-eight academic courses and twenty-four vocational courses. In St. Louis there is a high school which offers thirty-four academic courses and twenty vocational courses. The average accredited high school under the largest accrediting association in the United States—namely, the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools—offers 21.13 academic courses and 9.41 vocational courses.

"The enlargement of the high-school curriculum has resulted in serious overloading of the student's program. It used to be not uncommon for a boy or girl to go through high school on a daily program of three subjects. At the end of such a curriculum the colleges would receive the student as qualified to go on with the work of the higher institution. But in recent years everything has been set into higher gear. The high school offers more; the ambitious student wants to take as much as he can; the college multiplies requirements. The result is that the average student takes four subjects a day; it is not uncommon for students to take five subjects; cases are to be found where the program runs up to six."

The crowding of high-school work shows that more than four years is needed to accomplish it and evidence of this "appears in the practises of colleges." Thus:

"The freshman and sophomore years of all colleges are essentially secondary in character. One can take a freshman course in elementary French or one may take in the freshman year a first course in biology, or even in history. The fact is that a great deal of secondary school work characterizes the curricula of all college freshmen.

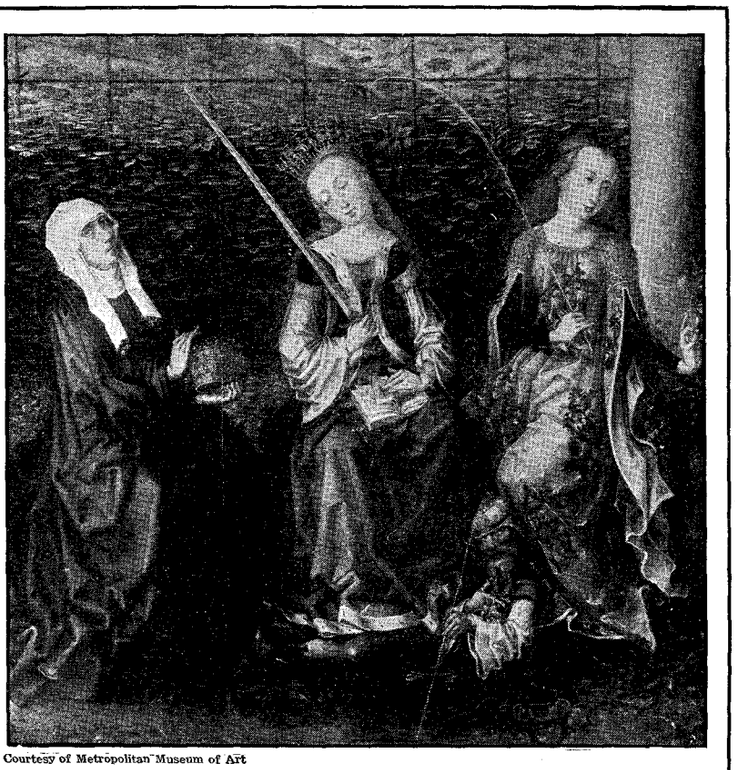
"There is, of course, another direction in which the high school might have expanded; that is, downward. The reason this downward expansion did not take place readily is that below the high school was an elementary school intrenched and by tradition so defined as to exclude all high-school courses. The elementary school would not admit algebra and geometry because from the beginning the elementary school knew only the rudimentary branch of mathematics—namely, arithmetic.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"As far back as 1890 President Eliot pointed out the desirability of taking over for the high school the seventh and eighth grades of the elementary school. He stated again and again with the greatest vigor that American schools are two years behind European schools, and he laid his hand on the seventh and eighth grades as the wasted years. He wrote his contention into one of the most significant committee reports which has ever been prepared on American education—the report of the Committee of Ten in 1893. But his words did not take effect immediately. Elementary-school officers and parents clung to the tradition that elementary education must be what it had been and must exclude all high-school courses.

"For the last ten years the contention of President Eliot that the seventh and eighth grades belong in the high school has been gaining adherents. A new unit has appeared in many school systems—the junior high school—and it is swallowing up the seventh and eighth grades and converting them into high-school years.

"To be sure, the new junior high school is by no means limited to the traditional high-school curriculum of the last generation. Indeed, one of the avowed missions of the new school is to so disturb the first year of the high school that it shall never settle back into its old rut. The time was when every one who aspired to a high-school education had to negotiate the hurdle of a program made up of Latin, algebra, ancient history, and English. The new junior high school is changing all this. Perhaps it would be truer to the facts to say that the new school has taken over the ninth grade, because experience has shown that American students need something besides that old curriculum to make them citizens. At all events, it is here—a school for youngsters in their seventh, eighth, and ninth years of school, offering a long list of vocational subjects and a variety of courses that lead, not necessarily to more schooling, but often into practical commercial and industrial life."



Courtesy of Metropolitan Museum of Art

THREE SAINTS
By Martin Schongauer

One of the Dreicer pictures which hold up "for our study and delight ideals of spiritual serenity and conscientious technique."

TWO LONG RUNS

TWO theatrical records have just been established—one here and one in London. "Lightnin'," a "homely comedy," closes its run of three years and one night, and such a record, thinks the New York *Tribune* "should throw some illumination on the eternal query of the managers, 'What kind of stuff do they want?'" "Chu Chin Chow" has come to a close in London after a run of nearly five years, in all 2,238 performances; and one wonders if London papers would argue the same way. The records here established are for continuous runs at the same theater; of course old favorites can outdo these figures for actual performances. But the *Tribune* finds a moral in "Lightnin'":

"Bear in mind that the show is not being closed even at this late date because the interest in Frank Bacon as *Lightnin' Bill Jones* is flagging. It leaves Broadway because it was contracted for in Chicago more than two years ago. Actually this run will have totaled 1,291 performances.

"Plays of record runs in New York are of varied types. Edwin Booth in 'Hamlet' achieved a record of a hundred nights. 'The Black Crook,' one of the first of the alleviatives of the tired business men, lasted 475 performances. Denman Thompson's tearful 'The Old Homestead' sobbed through 372 nights. 'The Two Orphans,' with Kate Claxton, thrilled for 218 nights. The record for consecutive performances until March 17, 1920, was held by Hoyt's 'A Trip to Chinatown.'

"The play 'Lightnin'' is devoid of all the appeals that most experts maintain are demanded for a success. There is no sex appeal, there is no blood-curdling melodrama, there is no display of draperies. The actor folk say that it is merely Frank Bacon, who, like *Vincent Crummles*, came out of the provinces playing himself. Yet this play has endured on the most sophisticated street in the most sophisticated city in the world, while the girl shows, the boudoir farces and the crook plays languished and died.

"On its record 'Lightnin'' can come close to making the claim that it is the sort of play that the present generation of playgoers want. One might deduce, then, that the popular taste is wholesome and that it is not hard to please."

On the *Tribune's* principle of argument does "Chu Chin Chow" represent what the British public want, and need we take any "flattering unction" to ourselves on this account? "Chu Chin Chow" opened in New York a year after its London engagement began, but New York did not ask for it a second season. It is still going strong on the road, the country at large feeling a relish for it, so the question of taste here and abroad is not so easily settled. The *Pall Mall Gazette* (London) records:

"At 10.30 this morning a young woman set down a three-legged stool at the south end of the Haymarket and seated herself to wait nine hours for a bold, bad robber chief.

"He must have been an attractive rascal, for she was joined shortly afterwards at the trysting-place by others.

"Two or three messenger boys, in each case representing ladies at 1s. 6d. for the first hour and 1s. per hour afterwards, were at the head of the queue at the pit door. Then three women arrived, and just before midday, the first man.

"To-night's performance will be the 2238th, and closes a run of nearly five years. One would have thought that those most anxious to secure seats in the unbooked parts of the house to-night would be those who wished to avoid the future reproach of 'What! You never saw "Chu Chin Chow"?'

"But, no. 'I've seen it five times,' said one woman. 'I've been six,' declared another.

"With one exception the enthusiasts said they were making to-day's long wait simply because they liked the play so much, and not because they just wished to say they had been present at the last night. The exception said she was there entirely because she expected an exciting and jolly evening.

"After the luncheon hour the queues gradually grew, and actually included a few people who, like the player of the French horn in the orchestra, have never seen the play."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE CHURCH'S DUTY IN THE "WORLD OF WORK"

"IT IS EVIDENT that the Church will either have to fight or run," said *The Christian Century* (Undenominational) some time ago in discussing the attack of the Pittsburgh Employers' Association on the Y. W. C. A. because of the latter's "social creed," and it is apparent from the Labor Day message just issued by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America that the Church, if necessary, is ready to fight. The Y. W. C. A. "social creed" is similar to the "ideals" of the Federal Council, and, as noted in these pages last April, include industrial democracy, collective bargaining, a share in shop control and management of industry, protection from unemployment, a minimum wage, and government by labor exchanges, and experiments in cooperative ownership. This comprehensive program was at once condemned by some employers as socialistic, and as constituting an invasion of a field in which the Church has no experience and can have no authority. It will be recalled that withdrawal of financial support was alleged to have contributed to the collapse of the Interchurch World Movement, but threats to act in similar fashion towards the Federal Council seemingly have not forced it to a change of attitude. The "social ideals" are still "in good company," notes *The Epworth Herald* (Methodist), "for the Sermon on the Mount is also taboo."

Beginning in recent times with the indictment of the Steel industry by the Interchurch World Movement, serious differences as to what should be the policy of the Church in labor disputes and in the field of industry generally, have arisen between certain elements among employers on the one hand and various church associations on the other. The former insist that the Church should limit itself to a "neutral zone," whereas opinion as represented in the Federal Council and in other religious bodies holds that the Church should take an active part in the settlement of all troubles. Labor's fight against the "open shop," in which much religious opinion sympathizes with labor, further complicates the situation, and on top of this is the recent estimate of the Department of Labor that there are more than 5,000,000 unemployed in the United States, a condition which is causing serious concern to all departments of public opinion.

"In such a troubled time as this it would be easy for the Church to hold aloof from industrial questions," runs the Federal Council's Labor Sunday message as it appears in *The Christian Work* (Undenominational). "To confine itself to simpler tasks would seem the path of prudence. The summons, however, is not to the easy way but to the way of duty. Concerning the relations of men to each other in the economic and industrial realm, as well as in the other areas of life, the Church must seek to discover and to proclaim the mind of Christ." It is fundamentally true that "once born into this world, all society is obligated to see that a human life has a chance." In order, then, that the family of the laboring man may have fair opportunity, life must be safeguarded, and wages "must be sufficient to guarantee a higher standard of living for the workers and to justify their aspiration to a larger life. There can be no doubt that our working people should receive a relatively larger share of the product of industry." The message approvingly quotes the words of John D. Rockefeller, Jr.: "Surely it is not consistent for us as Americans to demand democracy in government and practise autocracy in industry." Yet—

"The right of the Church to speak on human relationships in industry has been challenged by some representatives of employers, altho upheld by many others. It is objected that ministers know nothing about industrial processes and therefore are not competent to speak upon the relations of employer and employee. This is a challenge which the Church must meet by a full understanding and a clear statement of its relation to industry. Even in the absence of demonstrations in familiar fact, the Church and its ministry would not lack a sufficient warrant for the proclamation of the Gospel with respect to industry. The Church is commissioned to bear testimony to the truth as it is in Christ. The responsibility for making the world of business and industry conform to Christian requirements rests upon those leaders of business and industry who profess to be Christian men.

"But the Church is not advocating an untried experiment. Abundant demonstrations are at hand that every sincere approach to the application of the Golden Rule in the world of work has made not only for stability by putting cooperation in place of competitive strife, but for lower costs and a better product."

However, it is expressly stated that it is not the function of the Church to manage industry, or to teach either employers or workers how to manage it, "but to interpret these Christian principles and to mediate the Christian spirit." And

"To do this effectively, its teachers, and especially its ministers, need to have direct knowledge of industrial conditions. They need to be sufficiently familiar with industrial processes and procedure so that they can illustrate and make clear what these principles mean in industrial relations and in the conduct of business. The pastor must understand the point of view of both the employer and the worker, so as to know the difficulties and responsibilities of each. This requires frequent visits to factories and to the homes of the workers and intensive study of specific problems. Else he may know the Gospel, and still be like a physician who is well trained in *materia medica* and yet who, because not trained in diagnosis, fails to heal. The need of the Church is for men skilled in the diagnosis of moral ills that the Gospel may be more adequately applied to human needs."

The Church may also teach through laymen, who are working conscientiously at the problem of Christian relationships. It is upon the spirit and faithfulness of the laity that the future of our industrial life depends. But the Church "must assert and maintain the authority of Christian teaching with reference to the industrial order, and its own right and duty as interpreter of Christian motives and ideals." And more,

"Let the Church keep also the comprehensive social point of view. It is not and can not be partizan. It is, or should be, the shepherd of all: rich and poor, radical and conservative, employer and employed. Class distinctions or conflicting selfish interests have no permanent place in the Kingdom of God. The Church may find itself, in the defense of right relations, temporarily supporting the claims of a particular individual or group, but it is not, and can not be partizan. Its platform is the Sermon on the Mount. Its function is to promote good-will and to secure that social justice without which good-will is impossible. Others will propagate self-interest and class struggle; it is for the Church to work in the Master's Spirit and to give itself to the coming of His Kingdom of Brotherhood upon the earth."

Industry (Washington) which has criticized church leaders as being too inexperienced to discuss industrial questions, now felicitates the Federal Council on its advice to the clergy "to acquaint themselves with the practical aspects of a most important phase of human existence—work." And speaking for employees, *Justice*, a New York Labor weekly, regards it as "a hopeful sign of the times" that a religious organization like the Federal Council "should subscribe to such industrial 'heresy.'"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DARK DAYS FOR JAPAN'S NEWEST FAITH

OMOTO-KYO, Japan's new religion, has fallen into the bad graces of the Government, which, declaring it to be a gigantic swindle and its adherents guilty of treason, has taken effective measures to wipe out the new faith and to put an end to the activities of its promoters. Omoto-Kyo, as told in these pages last December, appears as an imperialistic socialism combining the characteristics of communism, millenarianism, mysticism, and patriotism, and is represented in the Japanese press to be inimical to present political forms. Founded some years since by O-Nao Baasan, or Old Woman O-Nao, in the village of Ayabe, it has grown rapidly, and now has a million adherents, who are expecting the day of judgment to come next year. For a time, says the Osaka *Asahi*, the new religion "was as much in vogue as influenza. It attracted all the greater attention as its adherents included comparatively intelligent persons." It is a question, therefore, "even more serious than the legal issues involved," since "its prosperity is proof of the instability of the popular mind." It is this very fact which has alarmed the Government and serious-minded people, and some Japanese papers see that the great need of the hour is widespread education among the masses and more instruction in the national religion. "Except for the lese-majesty ideas of Omoto-Kyo," remarks the Tokio *Miyako*, "there are a hundred other Omoto-Kyos, even if that Omoto-Kyo is destroyed. It is natural that the popular mind restlessly hovering between material and soul and between science and philosophy should be possest by superstitions and false religions." Expressing no sympathy for the "fanatical fulminations" of the followers of Omoto-Kyo, the Osaka *Mainichi* hopes now that "intelligent men will start a suitable cultural movement to awaken the poor victims." But "if Buddhism loses its capacity for keeping in line with the times, one can not but be pessimistic regarding its future," declares the Tokio *Hochi*, believing that—

Photo by Adachi

"OLD WOMAN O-NAO"
The peasant founder of Omoto-Kyo.

"With the great complication of social affairs and the increased complexity of the mind, the religious want of the people cannot but increase. Is this not proved by the fact that many pseudo-religions have of late arisen in many places and are quite influential? In order to exterminate them and promote the development of true religions, nothing is more necessary than that the education of the people should be promoted.

"We do not know much about Omoto-Kyo. But it is seldom that the leaders of a religious body should be prosecuted on a charge of lese-majesty. If this charge is substantiated, it will have a not inconsiderable effect not only on the followers but on the minds of the people at large. Too much use of authority is apt to elicit a sort of martyr's spirit. For the extermination of questionable religions and superstitions, therefore, we should rely solely on the power of education. The Constitution recognizes the freedom of faith and religion, but this makes it all the more necessary that the people should foster capacity for judgment, for which purpose promotion of education is necessary."

PITTSBURGH'S COURT OF MORALS

DIRECT SOCIAL SERVICE, instead of additional legislation, is the guiding principle of the Pittsburgh Morals Court, an experiment in regenerative justice which, we are told, is amply justifying its establishment. Under the direction of Judge Tensard De Wolf, the court was created to deal with every person under twenty-one years of age arrested by the police, with those charged with offenses against women and children, and those guilty of social offenses. "Human life in a large city is a thing of intimate and tangled relationships, of problems at once too intricate and too simple for the application of statute law," writes Charles W. Collins in *The National Municipal Review* (New York), and the need of some other remedial and corrective influence is apparent. Sensing that the problems of the court were community problems and that "the grown-up citizens of Pittsburgh were responsible for the waywardness of the 4,000 boys brought each year to the Morals Court," Judge De Wolf appealed to the social forces of the city—to churches, welfare organizations, clubs and citizens to join hands with the court in its preventive and redemptive campaign. Thus the original personnel of the court became the directing body, the executive force, of a large staff of skilled social workers, who represent, and are paid by, Pittsburgh's religious and social organizations. In short, "the social conscience and energy of the city is mobilized to supplement and complete the regenerative work of the court." About 14,000 cases appear annually before Judge De Wolf, and in this round-up are about 4,000 boys. Their treatment in court is thus described by the writer in *The Municipal Review:*

Photo by Adachi

A LEADER OF OMOTO-KYO
Nasaburo Asano, now under arrest.

"Soon after their appearance in the chambers, when the evidence of wrongdoing has been presented by police or other prosecutors, the boys are questioned by members of the staff, and whenever the need is indicated the boys' records are 'cleared' by telephone appeals to the juvenile court or Associated Charities. Then relatives and friends are sent for. Whenever a case of defective mentality is suspected, the Children's Service Bureau is called upon for a psychological examination. Sometimes a member of the court's staff visits a boy's home and studies his environment before a diagnosis is made. After all the information is at hand and the diagnosis is complete, the 'case' is presented to the magistrate for judgment. A few incorrigible boys are held for trial in the criminal court or certified to the juvenile court; a few others are sent directly to reform schools or 'homes'; another small contingent are returned to their homes, after parents or guardians have been advised or reproved; the larger number are placed in charge of agencies for 'follow-up' work under the supervision of Big Brothers. Among these agencies are the Jewish Big Brothers, the Catholic Big Brothers, the Y. M. C. A., the Urban League (colored), and the staffs of several settlement houses. Not only must the Big Brothers report regularly, but the court's staff continues its supervision to make sure that the right brother is found for each boy; if one fails he is promptly replaced.

"Girls brought to the court are treated by similar methods, but

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

their cases are generally more difficult. As a rule they have fewer interests through which the worker can appeal, and, unfortunately, they are usually charged with graver offenses. The saving detail is that a relatively small number of girls appear in court.

"To adult offenders like treatment is accorded; that is, thorough investigations and diagnoses are made whenever the need is indicated."

GERMANY TURNING TOWARD RELIGION

"FAITH, HOPE, AND CHARITY are not empty virtues in Germany and Austria," says a Catholic writer recently returned from Central Europe; but a Protestant observer who has also spent some time in Germany, while agreeing that there is a religious revival of promising proportions in that country, finds also an awakening of idealism which is without God and without a creed. However, the outlook in Germany

WILL THEY RING IN GERMANY AGAIN?
Church bells that were scrapped to make munitions of war, and may be wanted as religion revives.

is brighter, for to both Catholic and Protestant it is apparent that "the old root is putting forth new leaves," tho it may be added that the payment of reparations as a moral obligation is not included in the new verdure. Otherwise, there is a distinct note of optimism in both reports, and it seems that the Germans are meeting their problems with characteristic decision. "From a religious standpoint, the situation in Germany is improving by leaps and bounds," writes the Right Rev. Monsignor F. A. Rempe, V. G., who spent several months in Austria and Germany distributing money and supplies collected and sent over by a committee of bishops of the American hierarchy. "After Germany's collapse," runs his report to the bishops, according to the National Catholic Welfare Council News Service, "there was evident a great loss of faith. Many raised the cry that if there was a Divine Providence it had forsaken them, and others that there was no Divine Providence at all, for with Divine Providence defeat would be impossible." This, however, was only for a short time, and with only a part of the people. Now—

"Everywhere the people display a wonderful energy. They look upon the problems facing them sanely and soberly. Radicalism finds no field among them, and they will not be caught in its flood unless it should be in the last desperation. They all proclaim that through work they will adjust their problems and their difficulties. The fact is that if the burdens placed upon Germany and Austria are not too great, if they are not crushing and beyond their strength, the people will support them through industry, spirit, and faith."

As it is, "the suffering, the hunger, the humiliation have broken down the very foundation, and people realize they can only turn to God to help them," said Dr. F. H. Otto Melle, head of the Methodist Episcopal Theological Training School in Frankfort-on-Main, to an editorial correspondent of *The Christian Work* (Undenominational). "If you announce a religious subject to Germany to-day," he went on, "you have always a crowded audience. It can be compared in my mind only with the beginning of the Reformation." But a real fraction of the people, especially the young, writes *The Christian Work* editor, "have, in the judgment of many observers, turned from the materialistic to the idealistic." As defined by the Germans, idealism is "a spirit of getting away from crass acceptance of the outward prosperity and power founded on force. Positively, it is a turning toward simplicity and beauty and things of the spiritual and ideal, and faith in their worth and importance." An interesting manifestation of this spirit is the *Wandervogel*, "wandering birds," which is our boy and girl Scouts "a little romanticized." They wear no uniforms, and take week-end rambles, sleeping in the hay and otherwise living very naturally.

"But perhaps the most interesting manifestation of the development of 'idealism' is the groping toward a religion among the younger Socialists. Professor Radbruck, a teacher of law in the University of Kiel and one of the leaders of the Majority Socialists in the Reichstag, warned me, as he talked of it, that he was giving me only his personal view. Other men might see it very differently. He himself has not left the Church, as have most German Socialists, and he cares much about religion.

"'There is,' he says, 'at present a great religious interest among the younger Socialists. It is an interest not at all Christian, but a worldly religious feeling.' One should keep in mind that the German does not understand 'Christian' in the same sense that the ordinary modern man in America understands it. 'Christian,' in its conventional use in Germany, means pertaining to what most of us Americans would call old-fashioned dogma. When I asked another Reichstag leader whether he regarded the payment of reparations as Christian, he said he could not see that it had anything to do with Christianity! My question was as surprizing to him as was his answer to me. Eduard Bernstein, a fine graying Jew, insisted that what I meant by Christian he meant by ethical.

"The Socialists have organized young workingmen's societies in which they have a ceremony really corresponding to confirmation. The movement, while not consciously religious, is a feeling toward a religion, tho without God and without creed. Any 'dogmatic'—I quote—'would destroy a growth of this sort.' What does a man mean when he talks about religion thus? 'Religion,' was my answer, 'is the last "yes" to all things.' That is not so very far from Franklin Lane's 'I accept' when he wrote his *credo* a few months ago before his death."

BUYING D. D'S.—The lapse of ethical feeling involved in the thought of buying an honorary degree "exposes startlingly what a canker in ministerial hearts this degree business has come to be," indignantly declares *The Continent* in commenting on the case of a Westerner who had a deal of success in disposing of D. D's. until interrupted by the police. Some ministers "are often tempted into very petty connivances and conspiracies" to draw the attention of degree-giving institutions, and yet—

"Plainly, the Church is to blame for keeping this deceptive temptation dangling before the eyes of its ministers. Either the Church ought to abolish—or at least refuse to recognize—the degree of doctor of divinity altogether, or else it ought to arrange to have it conferred on all its clergy who have taken full theological preparation for their work. It might be well for the doctorate to be granted in course by the seminaries to all graduates at the completion of ten years' service in the pastorate. At all events, one way or another, the ministry ought to be rescued from the curse of exaggerated pretensions and trivial jealousies which now darken the whole region included within the range of those pestiferous double D's."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Boys and Girls—
Send for a Railroad Train

"Armour's Cereal Line" is the name of this popular railroad. Lots of fun to cut out the cars and set them up. We'll be glad to send a train to you, on receipt of 5c in stamps and the name of your grocer. Write your name and address plainly. Write to—

Armour Grain Company
210 So. La Salle St., Chicago

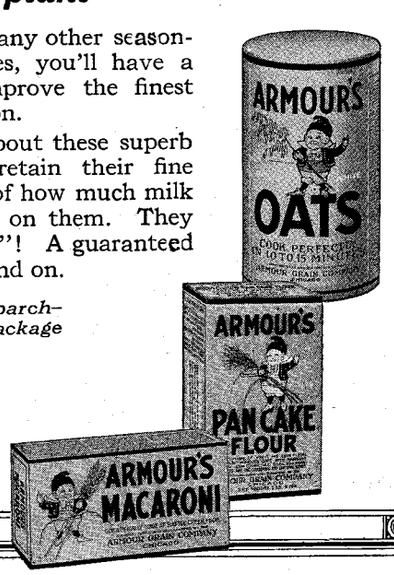
Crisp, Substantial Corn Flakes

carefully packaged at our modern, sunlit Battle Creek plant

Not only are Armour's Corn Flakes made delightfully crisp and substantial—toasted "just right"—with each flake uniformly large and select, but they are so carefully packaged that they arrive at your table with these qualities faultlessly preserved.

The flavor of Armour's Corn Flakes is natural and sweet, so little or no sugar is required. Served with fresh, flavory peaches or any other seasonable fruit or berries, you'll have a dish certain to improve the finest breakfast or luncheon.

Remember this about these superb corn flakes—they retain their fine firmness regardless of how much milk or cream is poured on them. They do not "mush down"! A guaranteed cereal you can depend on.



First an inner bag—then the sealed carton—and finally a parchment wrapper outside! Ask for Armour's triple-sealed package

Manufactured by

Armour Grain Company, Chicago

Makers also of
Armour's Oats, Pancake Flour, Macaroni, Spaghetti, Noodles

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CURRENT POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

THOMAS HARDY seems to have rewritten the old colloquy between *Hamlet* and the *Grave Digger*, only his dramatis personæ are two old houses. We read it in *The Dial* (New York).

THE TWO HOUSES

By Thomas Hardy

In the heart of night,
When farers were not near,
The left house said to the house on the right,
"I have marked your rise, O smart newcomer here!"

The other replied,
"Newcomer here I am,
Hence, stronger than you with your cracked old hide,
Loose casements, wormy beams and doors that jam.

"Modern my wood,
My hangings fair of hue;
While my windows open as they should,
And water-pipes thread all my chambers through

"Your gear is gray,
Your face wears furrows untold."
"—Yours might," said the other, "if you held, brother,
The Presences from aforetime that I hold.

"You have not known
Men's lives, deaths, toils and teens;
You are but a heap of stick and stone:
A new house has no sense of the have-beens.

"Void as a drum
You stand: I am packed with these,
Though, strangely, living dwellers who come
See not the phantoms all my substance sees.

"Babes new-brought forth
Obsess my rooms; straight-stretched
Lank corpses, ere outborne to earth;
Yea, throng they as when first from the void unfetched!

"Note here within
The bridegroom and the bride,
Who smile and greet their friends and kin,
And down my stairs depart for tracts untried.

"Where such in be
A dwelling's character
Takes theirs, and a vague semblancy
To them in all its limbs and light and atmosphere."

"—Will the day come,"
Said the new-built, awestruck, faint,
"When I shall lodge shades dim and dumb—
And with such spectral guests become acquaint?"

"—That will it, boy;
Such shades will people thee,
Each in his misery, irk, or joy,
And print on thee their presences as on me!"

THE great leader is still looked for, but an English divine seems to imply that he is here if our sight were not blinded so that we could see him. The poem appears in the *Westminster Gazette* (London).

THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN

By Canon Langbridge

The Kingdom of Heaven!—It folded its wings as a bird,
It leapt as a flame:
Afar and near, a hush, a wonder, a word,
It trembled and came.

I said, "I will cast the World to the Winds and arise:
He is lost who is late":
But I saw that it had not assembled the strong and wise,
And I sigh'd, "I will wait."
But soon the Kingdom of Heaven was heard no more
As a lonely sigh:
It grew to a multitudinous murmur, a roar,
A conquering cry:
It roll'd as a wave, it storm'd the sea and the shore,
It drank the sky,
It drown'd the stars of the sky.
I rose and I went in the heart of a countless throng,
Wonderful, white:
Our feet were a tempest, the mountains fled at our song,—
As it rose in its might:—
"Lord of the flag and the fight,
Thou unto whom the worlds and their glories belong,
Grant us Thy light."
But now my soul grew cold with an evil dread,
And I could not sing:
"Marshals, ambassadors, banners and blazons," I said,
"But where is the king?"
Then, with the sense of a sea, remote, unheard,
Of a waste unknown,
(While the trumpets cried and the wind of our shouting stirr'd
The lamps of the Throne)
There crept to my heart a waiting, a want, a word,
Faint as a foam-flake blown:
"I am here, in the night, alone."

THE following appears in the New York *Evening Post* without mention of the translator. As a preparatory note we read that "the author of the following poem is unknown. It was written in the Butyrka prison in Moscow, or in the Yaroslav jail, according to the Russian newspaper *Volya Rossii* ('The Will of Russia'), published in Prague, which printed it in the issue of July 31, 1921. The author is obviously some one who was in prison under the Czar for political offences."

AS OF OLD

(Russia, 1920)

The years of old . . . the years of the far past . . .
The grating the same, and the walls, and the dungeons;
The prison the same. . . .

Chained and in torment my thoughts and my forces . . .
Dampness . . . and silence . . . and chill of the cold tomb . . .
And a half-light . . .

The bars the same, and the guards with their bayonets . . .
Vengeance and violence . . . all the old blindness
Of wrath and steel . . .

Moanings and curses . . dream-visions of freedom . . .
Sorrow and pain for the lot of the people,
Rage and sad thought . . .

Stars in the distance of space, like small bright eyes
From the high vault of heaven in the night darkness
Glance in at the window . . .

The years of old . . . the years that had vanished . . .
The same . . . all the same . . . and the clear sun of freedom
Alike is darkened . . .

See! Far above, among clouds, in a straight line
To the south wing their way some birds, in swift passage—
The crying of cranes . . .

Dear ones and free ones! Flying at random,
Some message for me from my native province,
From my own meadows . . .

Have you not brought? Not seen in my homeland
How it is there? In the well-beloved country
Are the folk happy?

The same . . . all the same . . . For beaten and hungry
Struggle the people in poverty hopeless,
Stagger and die.

The huts are the same, and the groans and the deep woe . . .
The lash and the yoke . . . and the bottomless ocean
Of human blood.

As of old in the wretched and dim-lighted cottage
Withers and grieves for her son the old mother,
Weeping from anguish.

Stillness . . . no more cranes are seen . . . they have flown past . . .
Only outside the barred window tall fir trees
Sigh in the darkness . . .

The years of old . . . the years of the far past . . .
The grating the same, and the walls, and the dungeons,
In the Red Prison.

A LITANY of praise to the good green companions of man is said by Henry Van Dyke in *Scribner's Magazine* (New York), and closes with a salute to the elm which stands in front of his home, Avalon, in Princeton. Dr. Van Dyke in a letter to *American Forestry* (Washington) calls it his "guardian tree." We quote the poem in full:

SALUTE TO THE TREES

By Henry Van Dyke

Many a tree is found in the wood
And every tree for its use is good:
Some for the strength of the gnarled root,
Some for the sweetness of flower or fruit;
Some for shelter against the storm,
And some to keep the hearth-stone warm;
Some for the roof and some for the beam,
And some for a boat to breast the stream;—
In the wealth of the wood since the world began
The trees have offered their gifts to man,

But the glory of trees is more than their gifts:
'Tis a beautiful wonder of life that lifts,
From a wrinkled seed in an earth-bound clod,
A column, an arch in the temple of God,
A pillar of power, a dome of delight,
A shrine of song, and a joy of sight!
Their roots are the nurses of rivers in birth;
Their leaves are alive with the breath of the earth;
They shelter the dwellings of man; and they bend
O'er his grave with the look of a loving friend.

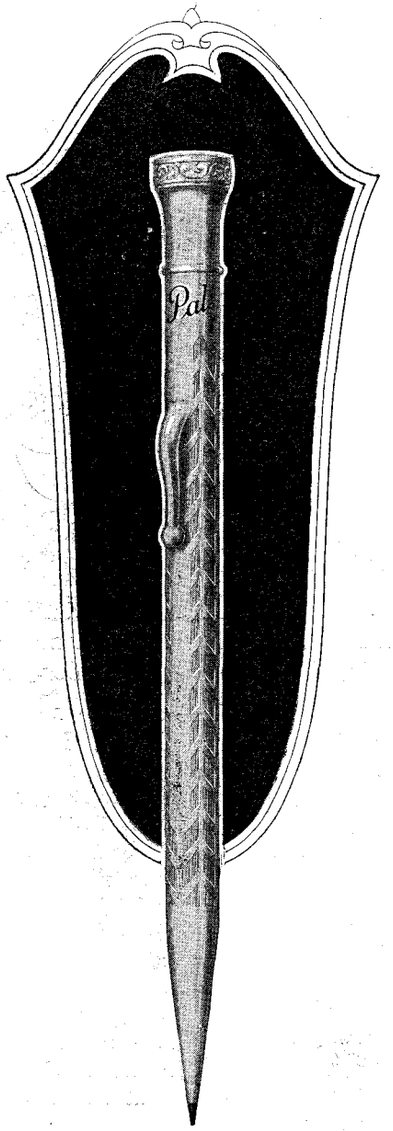
I have camped in the whispering forest of pines,
I have slept in the shadow of olives and vines;
In the knees of an oak, at the foot of a palm
I have found good rest and slumber's balm.
And now, when the morning gilds the boughs
Of the vaulted elm at the door of my house,
I open the window and make salute:
"God bless thy branches and feed thy root!
Thou hast lived before, live after me,
Thou ancient, friendly, faithful tree."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Pal —the pencil

"A mate, a partner, a chum, an accomplice"—so says Webster of Pal—and so is *Pal*—the pencil.

A *mate* because he's steadfast and true. A *partner* who lightens your duties. A *chum* ever at your beck and call. An *accomplice* who goes the limit for you—and never betrays you by breaking leads or jamming.



Pal is easily filled—at the point. Holds leads firmly and feeds them freely. Extra leads come with him. A renewable eraser for that once-in-a-while. A pocket clip—or ring on his cap—for all-the-while.

Pal in silver plate, sterling or gold filled is the last word—and he's *lasting*.

Made in two styles: long, with pocket clip; short, with ring on cap.

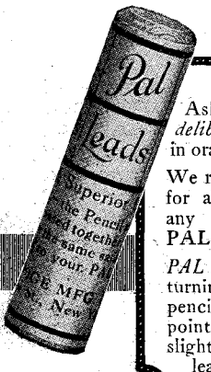
Choose your *Pal*

In silver plate **$1**

In sterling or in gold filled **$3**

For either long or short style

Slightly higher in Canada



Ask for PAL leads—*indelible* or *black*. Packed 12 in orange colored box.

We recommend PAL leads for all metal pencils, and any high-grade leads fit PAL—the pencil.

PAL is easily filled. After turning back the knob of pencil insert lead at the point and twist pencil slightly round the lead as lead is pressed down.

The Hoge Manufacturing Company, Inc., 215 Fulton St., New York City

Canadian Representative, A. J. McCrae, 23 Scott Street, Toronto, Ont.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PERSONAL ▾ GLIMPSES

"GOOD WILL" IN THE POST-OFFICE

EVERYBODY'S POST-OFFICE, from the huge headquarters in Washington to the row of boxes in one corner of the "General Store" at the crossroads, has been receiving a course of treatments in friendliness, confidence, and "get-together" efficiency. The treatments include deeds as well as words, so much so that the Chicago *Tribune* is led to look for further benefits. "Where there's a Will there's a way," it observes, referring to the new Postmaster-General, Will Hays, and his well-known ability to find ways—to say nothing of means. Labor organizations, civic associations, and the newspapers of the country, both in their news and editorial columns, testify that something unusual has been happening in the nation's biggest business concern, since he took charge. One day it is announced that hereafter official letters in the Department are to depart from the stereotyped forms heretofore used, are to be made more ordinary and natural, in short, more "human." The next day, it may be, reports go out through the national news associations that rural postal carriers, in Minnesota, Kentucky, and elsewhere, have been using their scales to weigh babies on their routes. At about the same time, it is announced that the American Federation of Labor commends, in a unanimous resolution, the administrative policy of Postmaster-General Hays. Shortly after, an Associated Press dispatch tells how a flying mail man used his plane to carry medical aid to a dying woman, cut off by the floods from other assistance. Intermingled with these incidents, each small in itself, has run a series of bulletins, letters, and public announcements from the Postmaster-General. Here is a part of a typical letter, referring to one of the baby-weighing incidents mentioned above, read before the Rural Mail Letter-Carriers Association in Ohio, at their August convention:

A NEW JOB FOR THE MAIL-CARRIER

News Item: Mothers along the route are having the parcel-post mail-carrier weigh their babies.

—Foley, in the *Minneapolis Daily News*

"The other day a rural carrier up near St. Paul weighed a baby for one of the patrons on the route. A photo of this has crept into print and is going all over the country. There is the human touch to this incident that interests the public. Perhaps, by that incident, the rural carrier has popularized himself with the patrons on the route and this closeness to the patrons is beneficial to the postal service. Weighing babies for patrons is not advocated as a means of popularizing rural carriers or the postal service, but getting close to the patrons is desirable and this can be done through service.

"It seems to me that a rural carrier could become as close to the patrons on his route as a country doctor is to his patients. It is a matter of service in either case that establishes the close relationship."

These numerous news items, bulletins, letters, and incidents are all part of the campaign of the nation's "head letter-carrier," as a magazine writer refers to Mr. Hays in the current issue of *Hearst's Magazine*, to "humanize the Post-Office Department."

The New York *Sun* comments:

"The postmaster at Minneapolis has established a notable precedent in his order to drivers of parcel-post wagons to permit mothers upon their routes to weigh their babies daily, provided the babies are brought to the parcel-post scales. The idea is an outgrowth of the Postmaster-General's order to "humanize the working of the department," and it may seem to be excessive and to involve absurdity. But as a "humanizing" method, and a detail of actual benefit to the population served by the parcel-post carriers, the order can readily be defended."

In the spring of 1920, some time before Mr. Hays came into office, it may be remembered, the press of the country was flooded with criticisms which seemed to indicate that the Post-Office Department needed "humanizing," along with a number of other things. It was at this time that THE DIGEST put a question to the nation, both through its own pages and through hundreds of thousands of newspaper advertisements, handbills and posters. The question was, "Are Post-Office Employees Human Beings?" The question was presented together with a mass of evidence tending to show that the men in the thousands of local offices all over the country were not being treated as exactly as human beings have a right to expect. The inhumanity and injustice of the post-office employees' lot were laid at the door of the American public, but at the same time it was, and is, no secret that the previous postal administration disagreed with the present one in a fundamental attitude. It refused to recognize any form of union labor organization and is said to have taken the attitude that labor is a commodity, to be handled much as other commodities are. Mr. Hays's announcement on taking over his office, ran in part:

"Labor is not a commodity. That idea was abandoned 1921 years ago next Easter. There are 300,000 employees. They have the brain and they have the hand to do the job well; and they shall have the heart to do it well. We purpose to approach this matter so that they shall be partners with us in this business. It is a great human institution touching every individual in the country. It is a great business institution serving every individual in the country. I know that with 300,000 men and women pledged to serve all the people and honestly discharging that

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

GOODYEAR

An actual photograph of an improved rural road in Illinois, where, as in other parts of the country, "more people ride on Goodyear Tires than on any other kind"

Copyright 1921, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

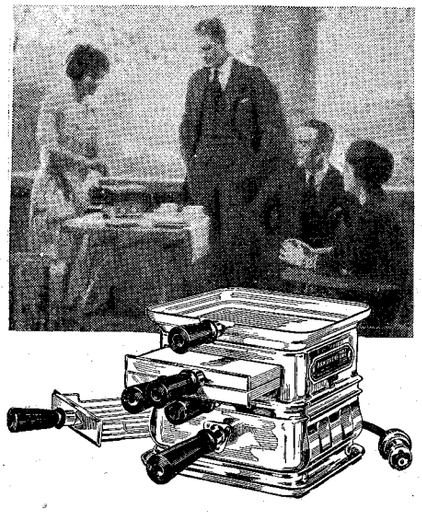
MORE people ride on Goodyear Tires than on any other kind. Have you ever asked yourself why? Could there be any other reason than the conspicuously good service that Goodyear Tires give their users? Today, Goodyear Tires are better tires than they have ever been. They are larger, stronger, heavier, more durable. They contain more material. They last longer, and cost less per mile to use. Whether you drive a large motor car or a small one, you should use Goodyear Tires. More people ride on Goodyear Tires than on any other kind.

mixed up with grave affairs that did not concern him. On the very day that Mrs. Moneylaws's card appears in the window,

The AQUA All Faucet Instantaneous Electric Water Heater—shown with cover removed

Every Night

PROPERTY OF UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Our Armstrong Table Stove is always ready for the emergency. When friends come in unexpectedly, in no time we have a bite to eat. And I prepare it right on the porch.

Three Dishes for Four— all cooking at once

THE Armstrong Table Stove cooks three things at once. You can boil, steam, broil, toast or fry—enough of each dish to serve four persons.

It is economical to operate, too. The Armstrong Table Stove uses no more current than the ordinary single electric toaster.

Waffles and toast are browned on both sides at once. The patented design of the stove concentrates all of the heat from the two heat units on the utensils.

A complete equipment comes with the stove—toaster, deep boiling pan, griddle, four egg cups and rack. The

REVIEWS ▼ OF ▼ NEW ▼ BOOKS

ON WORKING WITH A WILL

THE only way to work is to work with a will, is a familiar saw to many who are puzzled to know where to find the will to work with. The old principle remains true, and it is true also that men go on striving for the best means of obtaining will power. To the average mind there is little attraction in the contentions of some psychologists that there is no such thing as the will; but the workaday man and woman does want to know how to make the best of one's mental equipment. To such plain thinkers and plain speakers Jules Payot's new volume "Will-Power and Work" (Funk & Wagnalls, $1.75 net) will undoubtedly be welcome, for the learned and practical rector of the Aix-Marseilles University made a great many friends with his "Education of the Will" and they will be drawn to this equally stimulating book. In his chapter on the "Love of Work," Dr. Payot makes clear that it is the condition of all progress; that the idle suffer from moral wretchedness, whereas the worker gains strength and freedom of mind.

Not the least interesting section of this notable volume is that devoted to various branches of study, such as mathematics, history, Latin, medicine, and law. Also this instructor has some common-sense utterances to make on trade and commerce and on executive ability and system in business pursuits. It is to be regretted that he did not supply an index to his volume, which is studded with sound and sometimes brilliant observations. The translator—whose fluent and vigorous English affords us all the pleasure of reading an original work—contributes an introduction. From it we cull the following excerpt, which makes it clear that the book does not belong to the patent medicine school of self-culture. He says that readers—

"Must not expect to find in these pages a quack prescription for an alchemy that

"We shall read of other famous philosophers and scientists, authors and artists, whose estimate of the number of hours daily required for intellectual work, runs from three to six. At the same time, the caution is issued against the two great enemies of the active mind, which are overwork and worry.

"Dr. Payot makes particular allusion to the tendency among Americans to indulge their ambition for work until it becomes a monomania, and possibly deleterious to their health. In his view there is no excuse for working oneself to death when through work itself one may healthily and tranquilly advance to contented age.

"Naturally as each one of us is differently constituted, the capacity of each for work is different. It behooves us, therefore, to learn the extent of our capacity, and when it is of greater or less potency. The varieties of occupation also have weight in determining the limits of our energy. Some work makes a heavier drain on our brain forces than others; and certain kinds of work are more fitly performed at certain times than at others.

"The two chief elements in organizing our minds for systematic exercise and development of our intelligence are the power of the attention and the power of memory. Cultivation of the attention is a subject on which there has been too little real knowledge available, that is, knowledge which results from experimentation and tests. Such information is provided by the present authority, who is wise enough to have us train our minds through will and feeling, so that our attention may be withheld as given. Withholding the attention from idle, useless, or unnecessary matters means the conservation of just so much nerve force for profitable expenditure.

"Similarly in the case of memory, Dr. Payot solicitously advises us on the im-

PYORRHOCIDE
POWDER
ANTISEPTIC
for Pyorrhea prevention

Tender Gums
Made firm and healthy

PYORRHEA is an unhealthy condition of the gums and not, as many people suppose, a disease of the teeth. It is a purely local condition.

Pyorrhocide Powder is the only dentifrice whose value in treating and preventing pyorrhea has been proved

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

In the Foreword we are told that the author began this volume more than ten years before his death, so that he can not be accused of having produced it in a hurry. But the field in which he labored was not fallow, so Dr. Fernald has not been able to throw any new light on his subject. His book, conceived in a simple spirit, is broad in plan, admirable in arrangement, faultless in diction, and the selections that are cited to illustrate points made in the text are apposite, especially those from Green's "History of the English People" and Freeman's "History of the Norman Conquest," which Dr. Fernald has cited generously but always pertinently.

Written by an expert in English, this is a concise but useful and trustworthy guide to the history of our mother tongue. In all his publications, Dr. Fernald showed a conscientious love of accuracy as well as an intelligence that has placed upon them superior value in the estimation of those

From Marceaux's Masterpiece, Berne, Switzerland

Anywhere · Everywhere
The Round World 'Round

On the sands of Sahara, or at a Ritz Hotel—in all lands, at home or abroad, or sailing the Seven Seas

American Express
Travelers Cheques

GREENBLATT LIBRARY
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

ANOTHER STRANGE THING FROM THE SKY

REFERRING to an article entitled "Strange Things from the Sky," quoted in these columns some time ago, Carl G. Gowman, of Detroit, Mich., writes to THE DIGEST as follows of an experience in the Province of Yunnan, Southwest China, which he thinks leaves much to be explained. He quotes from notes made at the time, as follows:

"On Saturday morning, November 17th (3rd of the 10th Chinese moon or month), a very peculiar thing happened at Cheh Shae, both upper and lower villages. When the villagers got up, they found what appeared to be spots of blood, like rain-drops, all over their courtyards and in the fields and on the stones, etc. The following day was Communion Sunday, but no one said anything of it, all being fearful and afraid of ridicule if they mentioned it. Almost a week later, the thing leaked out and Mrs. Gowman heard of it. She immediately sent schoolboys and Evangelist Yen Teng Iong to investigate the matter. They brought back a number of vegetable leaves, on which the spots were still to be seen quite plainly. They appeared a dark red and looked as if it had rained just a few drops.

"Just at the time, the wildest rumors were going the rounds concerning the calamities supposed to take place on the 23rd of the 11th month, as predicted by the Buddhists. At our Christmas festival, Evangelist Yang in warning them against placing credence on these supposed prophecies, also told of this 'rain of blood.' He also said that it now appears that the 'rain of blood' was not confined to the two villages mentioned but was also seen at the Ning Ch'ae villages (three miles away). There, the red rain covered the ground completely. A Nosu tribesman, when he got up in the morning, found his courtyard all red with what he supposed was blood. He thought 'Robbers must have been there during the night and have killed one of my cows.' But upon counting the animals in the stalls, all were in their usual places.

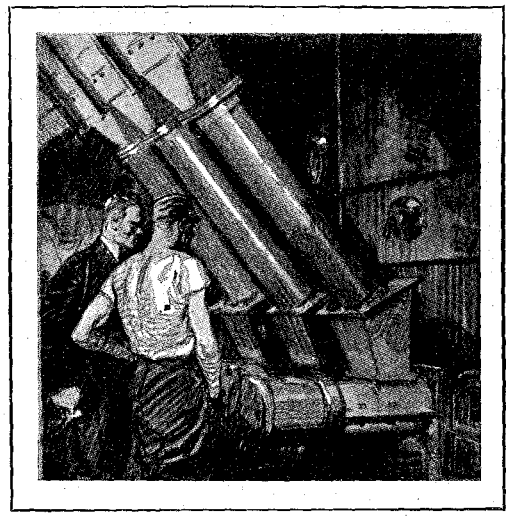
"When Yang told this, a group of Lisu Christians from Szechwan who were in the audience, gave the additional information that the 'rain of blood' was also experienced in several places over in Szechwan (about 40 miles away) at the same time.

Mr. Gowman compared his notes with THE DIGEST article, and believes that the explanations given therein do not explain all the features of the "blood rain." He goes on:

"1. The explanation that the rain didn't 'rain down' is disproved by the fact that this 'blood rain' was found on the roofs of the houses, as well as on stone courtyards, leaves of trees and vegetables.

"2. It is explained that it is sometimes caused by reddish dust. But in this case, this explanation won't hold, for the red spots stayed there for a number of days, passing through several rains which didn't wash them away.

"3. It couldn't have been the pollen of flowers, for the rain occurred at the season of the year when absolutely nothing was in bloom."



Where Power Counts

YOUR plant manager must insist upon delivery of ample power for the day's work regardless of whether it requires 100 tons or 200 tons of coal. Careful study of what goes on beneath the boilers, however, may enable you to cut down the tonnage burned without impairing the power delivery. Careful study will show you, also, that first costs may be a misleading factor in determining fuel economy.

If you have purchased coal on a tonnage, instead of a power, basis, you may unwittingly have paid for rock, bone and dirt — substances which produce practically no heat. It is easy to figure the increased power results if you make sure that you get the maximum of clean coal.

Because we never ship a ton without all possible elimination of waste substances, the use of CONSOLIDATION COAL results in real saving when substituted for inferior fuel. The production of clean coal has been the unvaried rule of our 83 diversified mines since this Company's establishment.

THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY
INCORPORATED
Munson Building - New York City

DIME BANK BUILDING, DETROIT, MICH. UNION TRUST BLDG., WASHINGTON, D.C.
137 MARKET STREET, PORTSMOUTH, N.H. FISHER BLDG., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
CONTINENTAL BLDG., BALTIMORE, MD. UNION CENTRAL BLDG., CINCINNATI, OHIO.
STATE MUTUAL BLDG., BOSTON, MASS. MARION-TAYLOR BLDG., LOUISVILLE, KY.
LAND TITLE BLDG., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

He enters college this fall

HIS parents are not wealthy; but 10 years ago they began building a fund for his education. Their few dollars grew to several hundred dollars by regular saving and the help of 4% compound interest—enough to send him to an Eastern college this fall.

You, too, can have a bank account for your son or daughter or for *yourself* at Cleveland's biggest bank. $1 will open it—and every dollar will be working every single day at 4% compound interest.

Our "Banking by Mail" plan is explained in our free Booklet A-3. Send for your copy today.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY Cleveland

Capital and Surplus $33,000,000

SELF ROBBER

If you are getting 4% on your money with safety and can get 8% with safety you are robbing yourself of exactly 4%.

There are 48 years of proven safety backing our FIRST MORTGAGES. We have never made a loss to any investor during this time.

Write at once regarding these

8% SECURE FIRST MORTGAGES

which we are selling rapidly in $100, $500 and $1000 denominations.

Purchase outright, or, if you desire to start an investment savings account, pay 10% down—balance weekly or monthly.

Do not be content with 3% or 4% on your savings when you can safely secure 8% of us.

Write Dept. A for something which it is to your interest to know.

THE F. H. SMITH COMPANY
Founded 1873
815 15th Street, Washington, D. C.

How Henry Wilkinson Became Rich

Although never favored by fortune, Henry Wilkinson died leaving a fortune. The small sums he was able to save never would have amounted to much but for a discovery Henry made of the power of compound interest. By a simple but unsuspected method Henry Wilkinson doubled his money and doubled it again and again.

Henry Wilkinson's system is not a secret. It has nothing to do with speculation. There is nothing left to chance or luck. *It is a sound plan of investment which you or anyone else can follow.*

Write for the story of Henry Wilkinson and for free booklet, "Selecting Your Investments"

G. L. MILLER & CO.
INCORPORATED
518 HURT BUILDING ATLANTA, GA.
"First—The Investor's Welfare"

PATENTS. Write for Free Guide Book and EVIDENCE OF CONCEPTION BLANK. Send model or sketch of invention for our free opinion of its patentable nature.
Victor J. Evans & Co., 759 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

A CALL FOR INTERNATIONAL REGULATION OF NATIONAL FINANCE

UNDER the modest caption, "The Need for an International Budget," Dr. R. Estcourt presents in *The Annalist* a plan for international regulation of the finances of all nations, including arrangements for receiverships, the abolition of bankrupt states, and the amalgamation of small national units into larger states having a sound financial basis. He begins by observing that "without some international budget system adjustment of the exchanges would appear to be impossible." He has particularly in mind not so much the Great Powers as what he calls "the states of Balkanized Europe," that is, "the crowd of mushroom states set up by the Treaty of Versailles."

They are governed by men with little experience of affairs, men with grandiose political conceptions and practically no business perception. They imagine there is no limit to the issue of paper currency and carry on their so-called governments regardless of economic restrictions. While this country is fiercely debating the economic wisdom of maintaining an army larger than 150,000, petty European states have each of them under arms five times that number of soldiers. It does not occur to their rulers that there is about as much chance of financial stability under such circumstances as if a single one of our poorer Southern States undertook to maintain the military outfit now supported by the entire United States.

Some people might imagine that the issue of paper currency in other countries is not our affair, that it tends to adjust itself. It does tend to adjust itself, but not until after the mischief is done. Any banker knows the effect of accommodation bills getting into circulation. The restraint of their issue is every one's affair. It is unfair trading and an injury to every one who trades fairly.

The limitation of unsecured paper currency in other countries is not one whit less important to us than the limitation of armaments. In limiting armaments we strive to provide against violent attack, but in limiting unsecured paper currency we strive to provide against a more insidious form of attack. We claim to prevent burglary, but overlook embezzlement. Our safe may be emptied by privileged customers even more effectually than by a forcible hold-up.

The enormous amount of mischief that is being worked throughout the world by the unchecked issue of paper currency by the new mushroom states calls for international action, Dr. Estcourt is convinced, and he finds no lack of precedents. We are reminded of the way financial transactions in the capitals of Turkey, Greece, Egypt, and other countries were superintended a few years ago by "financial advisers." There have been agreements based on a common realization of the advantages of a gold coinage. There was the prewar Latin Union, composed of France, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, and Greece, which agreed to make their silver coinage interchangeable. Now, asserts the writer in *The Annalist*, leading up to his most radical suggestion, "what was possible in regard to a silver token currency is equally possible in regard to any other token currency."

Let all existing governments lay their cards on the table, explaining their estimated expenditure and showing how it is proposed to be met. If by taxation, there is an end to the matter. If by loans, the loans should approve themselves to the Council charged with the investigation. Countries willing under those circumstances to lend the needful funds will do so with full knowledge, the disapproval having been given the widest publicity. If, however, it is proposed to issue unsecured paper currency, ways and means should be devised to compel the country to adopt one of the other two methods, or to declare itself insolvent. In the last case its affairs should become an international business. Its doors should be as effectually closed as if it were an insolvent bank. The business world at large has as much right to protection in that respect as any smaller community. A state whose affairs are hopeless should be abolished as an independent unit and annexed or federated to some neighboring state, precisely as a small insolvent business is absorbed by a larger sound undertaking, to the advantage of both.

The civilized world cannot tolerate longer petty states that are nothing less than subsidized bands of brigands secretly pledged to do the bidding of some greater power. Such a condition is a revival of mercenary armies under the disguise of so-called self-determination. To be allowed to exist as a separate undertaking a state must demonstrate its capability to run on a business basis. Every state competent to demonstrate its capacity has a right to demand that others should do the same. Those who set up this crowd of petty states in eastern Europe must take the responsibility of bringing them into line commercially. We have a right to insist on this. It is about all we have a right to insist on. But after that few difficulties would remain. It is a case of business before politics.

This is a matter for men of very large affairs; representatives of every competent state, men whose integrity is beyond question, men who could be relied upon to forego any transient advantage to themselves or their private undertakings for the sake of the far more important business of the world at large, knowing full well that in the long run, and not a very long run at that, it is better for the majority that business should be conducted openly and honestly. Men engaged in military or diplomatic undertakings should find employment elsewhere.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WHAT WE'VE LEARNED ABOUT SAVING FROM DAWES

THE announcement of General Dawes, budget director, that $112,000,000 can be saved by ordinary economy out of this fiscal year's Federal appropriations seems to the editor of President Harding's Marion *Star* "complete justification of the innovation which this administration has introduced." Adds the writer:

There is before us no complete analysis of the contemplated savings, but it is to be concluded from the details published that the economies will be effected in large degree of elimination of "dead wood" from department personnels and the abolishment of unbusinesslike practises which add enormously to governmental expenses. Not all the leaks can be closed immediately, but in the preparation of the next national budget provision can be made for stopping losses through reorganizations of departmental machines on modern lines. That being accomplished, the people may expect a reduction of Government expenses far greater than the $1,000,000 a day which ex-President Taft estimated some years ago might be saved through the introduction of better business methods at Washington.

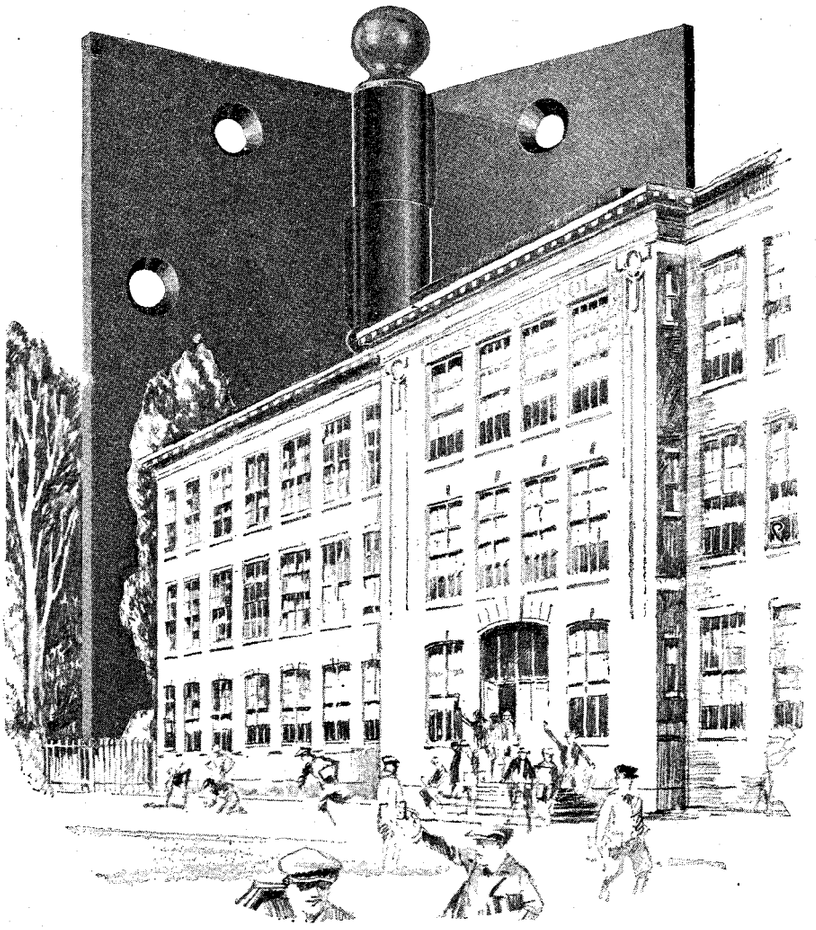
The law to-day protects a great many situations and practises which should be dispensed with. Congress alone has the power to make the necessary clean-up. It can not act on a large scale without detailed information of what should be done. This will be assembled by Director Dawes and his assistants and be ready for the lawmakers when next they take up the annual appropriations. A good beginning has been made. Results of vast importance to the people are assured when Director Dawes is in position to cut as deep into expenses as is necessary to establish healthy business conditions in the Government services.

The preliminary budget completed by General Dawes has no legal standing, the Washington correspondent of the Seattle *Times* reminds us:

It represents chiefly the exertion of moral pressure on the executive departments, with a view to saving something out of money already appropriated. As for the rest, it is an early work-out for the departments in preparation for the first real test of the new budget law at the next session of Congress.

Among the chief reasons for Mr. Dawes's ability to announce the saving of $112,000,000 are, we are told further, the fact that he has had the President's hearty backing, that "the bureau chiefs who make the annual estimates are afraid of him, and have tried to make savings in numerous instances, where at heart they did not want to"; and finally, the estimates were based on last fall's prices which are considerably higher than those of to-day. Of course,

All that Dawes is to save, and much more besides, will be swallowed up in deficiency appropriations. But the effort has been worth while. The conditions which now create anxiety in treasury circles are temporary. In a year or two they will disappear. The budget, however, is permanent, and after normal conditions have been restored it will effect a saving of hundreds of millions of dollars every year.



Hinges in the School

Here, divided into classes, the children of a community are prepared to take their places as the citizens of tomorrow. In one room little ones are playing their way to first impressions of school life. Across the hall older girls and boys are struggling with the first problems of mathematics and the sciences. Each room has its class—working as a unit behind closed doors. And all doors are made possible with hinges.

The Anti-Friction Butt, an important member of the McKinney Hinge family, serves an important function where beauty and quiet must be combined with practical every-day usefulness. With its self-lubricating anti-friction metal washers, this sturdy hinge swings heavy or light doors without a squeak. Other McKinney Hinges are designed with equal thought for the work to be accomplished. From the smallest to the largest you can depend upon them to stand up under heavy loads.

For more than half a century the McKinney Manufacturing Company has been identified with the development of builders' hardware. The most recent accomplishment is the McKinney Complete Garage Set. These sets contain all the necessary hardware for hanging garage doors—track included. Designs cover all styles of doors—the swinging, sliding-folding or "around-the-corner" type. They simplify construction and lower building costs. A request will bring an illustrated book on these sets and one on hinge selection to your desk.

McKINNEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Pittsburgh
Western Office, Wrigley Bldg., Chicago. Export Representation

McKINNEY
Hinges and Butts

Also manufacturers of garage and farm building door-hardware, furniture hardware and McKinney One-Man Trucks.
***These** McKinney One-Man Trucks eliminate the need of extra helpers and cut trucking costs in half.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"I still have my first Bissell"

TWO generations have used Bissell's. Many a grandmother has the one with which she started housekeeping. One woman writes she bought only two in 35 years—and that is common.

The Bissell you buy today has an added advantage, in its improved "Cyco" Ball Bearing principle, over the one your mother bought. So smooth running it guides with one hand. So light it is carried in one hand.

BISSELL'S

("Cyco" Ball Bearing)

Carpet Sweeper

Takes up dust, dirt, litter and threads easily, quickly, thoroughly, without raising dust. Saves your time and labor, your health and strength.

Even if you have an electric cleaner, you will find the Bissell always handiest for the daily sweeping.

If any dealer can't show you Bissell's, write us. We will send booklet "Sweeping Facts and Fallacies," and see that you are supplied

BISSELL CARPET SWEEPER CO.
236 Erie St., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Oldest and Largest Sweeper Makers
Made in Canada, too

Keith's $2.50 Offer

3 plan books, showing 100 designs of artistic bungalows, cottages, or two-story houses—in frame, stucco and brick—with floor plans and descriptions, and 8 months' subscription to **Keith's Magazine**, all for $2.50.

Keith's Magazine for over 20 years an authority on planning, building and decorating homes—25c a copy on newsstands. With its help and Keith's Plans you can get the most distinctive, comfortable and satisfactory home with greatest economy.

8 plan books (260 plans) and Keith's for 12 months—$4.50
Keith Corporation, 508 Abbay Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR MEN OF BRAINS
Cortez CIGARS
—MADE AT KEY WEST—

MAJOR'S CEMENT

Unexcelled for repairing china, glassware, earthenware, furniture, meerschaum, vases, books; for tipping billiard cues, etc. Keep it handy.
The reliable cement, famous since 1876.
Major's Rubber and Leather Cements are good—give full satisfaction
All three kinds—20c per bottle. *At dealers or write us.*
MAJOR MANUFACTURING CO., New York

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

FINLAND'S FIRST COMMERCIAL TREATY

FINLAND is one of the European countries which seems to be effecting a real financial and economic recovery after the damage inflicted by the war, and as an independent state she has just concluded her first commercial treaty with a foreign power. Some weeks ago representatives of France and Finland signed a treaty which has still to be ratified, but of which most clauses came into force eight days later. This treaty, we are told in a financial and business report of the Finnish Central Chamber of Commerce of Helsingfors, is valid for one year, but will be considered as prolonged for further periods of three months should notice of recall not be given six months before the end of the first year, or at least two months before each following period of three months. Under its terms the contracting parties guarantee each other in general the advantages appertaining to the position of the most favored nation. Only as regards Esthonia can Finland make a departure from this rule. Among special stipulations, we are told, the following may be mentioned:

Certain favors are granted in regard to goods certified to have been produced in Finland and France or the latter's colonies, but some transoceanic products such as coffee, tea, spices, tobacco, flax, silks and caoutchouc, for which France has worked up special markets, enjoy similar advantages if imported by French firms, even altho these goods do not originate in France. The Treaty also fixes what percentage of any existing or possible future increase on the ordinary customs tariff is to be applied on certain imports of French origin enumerated in a supplementary list. These goods chiefly consist of certain finer foodstuffs, tobacco and articles de luxe, but also commoner textiles and some kinds of musical instruments are included. Besides this, the Finnish Government have bound themselves to buy from France all wines and alcoholic drinks which are sold for lawful consumption in Finland, i. e., only as medicine and for technical or scientific purposes, with the exception of certain kinds not made in France.

The French minimum tariff will be applied on a number of Finnish export articles enumerated in a supplement to the Treaty such as f. i. butter, tar, turpentine, seed for sowing, wood-pulp, stone, window-glass, paper, harrows, plows and separators, timber and certain kinds of woodwork. Finnish products, on which a certain stated reduction of the difference between the ordinary French tariff and the minimum rates is allowed, are enumerated in a separate list, which includes methylic alcohol, worked stone and certain kinds of glassware, paper and woodwork not mentioned in the first list.

Other clauses of the treaty which are still dependent on legislation concern the rights of commercial travelers and the founding of joint-stock companies, and also concern the operation of various international treaties in both the contracting countries.

Beautiful Homes

Design 1178

Send for free plan book

HOLLOW Tile is the lowest priced fireproof material on the market. Your home, built of it, will cost only 5 per cent more than if you used wood.

And it will be fresh and new 25 years longer, and have greater salability.

Owners find that Hollow Tile homes need less upkeep, enjoy lower fire insurance rates, and call for little paint. They are warm in winter and cool in summer.

Send for our newly printed Home Book, which pictures many beautiful, economical house plans, and tells how to buy lot, finance work, let contracts, etc. Yours, free, with our compliments, for the asking.

THE HOLLOW BUILDING TILE ASSOCIATION
Dept. 369 Conway Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

HOLLOW TILE

The Most Economical Form of Permanent Construction

Doesn't Miss a Single Rat

When you use "Rough On Rats" you use the surest method of exterminating this dangerous, destructive pest. "Rough On Rats" gets them all in two or three nights. Mix it with one food the first night; change the kind of food the next night; use an entirely different food the third night. No more rats after that. Occasional use of "Rough On Rats" *keeps* them away. Druggists and general stores sell "Rough On Rats". Send for our booklet, "Ending Rats and Mice". Mailed free to you.

E. S. WELLS, Chemist
Jersey City, N. J.

ROUGH ON RATS

Let Cuticura Be Your Beauty Doctor

Soap, Ointment, Talcum, 25c, everywhere. For samples address, Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 7, Malden, Mass.

Connectives of English Speech, By James C. Fernald, L. H. D. The "connectives" of our language afford many pitfalls for those who would write good English. This book is the best published guide to their proper usage. 12mo, cloth, 334 pp. $1.90 net.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, N. Y.

HISTORIC ENGLISH

By James C. Fernald, L.H.D.

This is more than a history of English speech or English language. It is a quick, sweeping, and fascinatingly interesting résumé of the history of the English people as seen in the development of their language. Those who love their Emerson, Holmes, and Henry James will find in *Historic English* a work that lacks none of the graces of these masters. Written by a man who combined an amazing versatility of mind with vivacity of intellect and an intuitive sense of harmonious association, *Historic English* is marked by a discrimination and elegance seldom if ever excelled. Dr. Fernald's flowing style, his infectious enthusiasm, his broad scholarship, and his selection of pregnant facts and incidents to illustrate his points—all combine to lay graphically, clearly, and interestingly before the reader the vital facts bearing on the development of our language. It is an invaluable book on the history of English, and will render an unequaled service to every reader.

12mo. Cloth. 293 pages
$1.90, postpaid $2.00

Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354 Fourth Avenue, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

August 17.—Eamon De Valera reiterates before the Dail Eireann that "we can not and will not, on behalf of the Irish nation, accept the British government's proposals." Safeguards are promised to Ulster, however, if she will join Southern Ireland.

The Turkish Nationalist forces are reported to be evacuating Angora and shipping raw materials to the rear.

August 18.—Premier Lloyd George expresses the hope before the House of Commons that the Washington disarmament conference will result in a tripartite agreement among Japan, the United States and England.

Soviet authorities agree to full control by the American Relief Administration of all food entering Russia, and guarantee the freedom of the relief workers.

The Sinn Fein cabinet begins consideration of its reply to Premier Lloyd George.

August 19.—Premier Lloyd George informs the House of Commons before adjournment that Great Britain offered all she could to Ireland and that rejection of the peace proposals would challenge the unity of the British Empire.

Demetrios Rhallys, former Premier of Greece, dies in Athens.

August 20.—Maxim Litvinoff, Russian Soviet Envoy, and Walter Lyman Brown, Director of the American Relief Administration, sign a formal agreement under which food supplies will be furnished Russia's famine district.

August 21.—Former Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary will be allowed to remain in Switzerland until the end of October, says a dispatch from Geneva.

The Turks take 4,000 Greeks prisoners in fighting near the Sakaria River, in Asia Minor, but suffer the loss of all their cavalry, says a dispatch from Smyrna.

Representatives of the American Legion witness the unveiling of Lorraine's monument to the American Expeditionary Forces at Flirey, France.

August 22.—Peace negotiations between the United States and Germany are said virtually to have been concluded in Berlin.

The Dail Eireann holds two secret sessions to consider the British peace proposals.

Panama prepares to repell the Costa Ricans should they invade the disputed Coto territory, awarded under the late Chief Justice White's decision to Costa Rica.

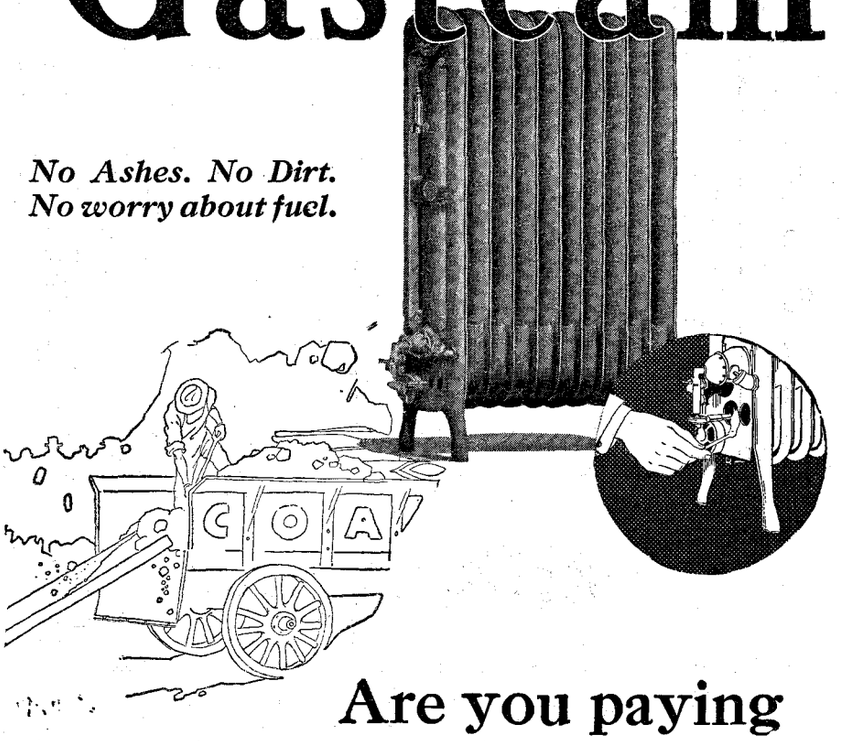
The American Relief Administration will not carry the Stars and Stripes into Soviet Russia, says a dispatch from Riga.

August 23.—Emir Feisal, son of the King of the Hedjaz, formally ascends the throne as King of the Irak region, the new Arab state of Mesopotamia.

"Steam heat without coal"

Gasteam

No Ashes. No Dirt.
No worry about fuel.



Are you paying for heat you don't *use?*

WHEN you burn coal for fuel you have to keep your heating plant going 24 hours a day. GASTEAM heating—steam heat with gas for fuel—operates like electric light—fuel is burned only when actually required.

In many commercial buildings, for instance, there is no need of heat at night. GASTEAM radiators can be turned out at night. Their construction is such that there is no danger from freezing.

GASTEAM radiators are easily installed, pleasing in appearance and built for permanence. Each radiator is a *steam* heating plant *in itself*—with heat that is clean, healthful and safe.

GASTEAM heating saves money because it does away with janitor service, expensive piping, ash removal, interest on coal bought in advance, and the waste of heat *when* and *where* it is not needed.

Whatever the type of building you have to heat—new or old, commercial or residential—send for the GASTEAM book.

JAMES B. CLOW & SONS
General Offices: 534-546 S. Franklin St., Chicago
Sales offices in the principal cities

CLOW

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The best coffees in the world, perfectly blended.
—If you cannot buy "Maxwell House" in your locality, write to our nearest plant for prices, and give the name of your dealer.
MAXWELL HOUSE
COFFEE
Also Maxwell House Tea
100% PURE
Good to the last drop."
CHEEK-NEAL COFFEE CO., NASHVILLE, HOUSTON, JACKSONVILLE, RICHMOND.

Vital Aids To PERSONAL SUCCESS

Here are ten unusual volumes that tell the secrets of achievement in life. With their suggestions and help you can bring into play all your abilities, exert an influence over your associates, overcome all obstacles, and develop the powers that mean success.

POISE: How to Attain It. Gives you clear explanations of how to develop this quality, how to dominate situations, create good impressions, hold an individual or an audience, etc.

CHARACTER: How to Strengthen It. Describes the qualities that combine to create strong character, and shows how it may be acquired and utilized to your greatest advantage.

TIMIDITY: How to Overcome It. Explains how this serious handicap can be thrown off and replaced by courage, self-reliance, confidence, and dignity. The need for these qualities and the way to use them wisely are shown.

INFLUENCE: How to Exert It. Tells how this dominating quality may be cultivated and employed and how it will bring strength and initiative so necessary to success.

COMMON SENSE; How to Exercise It. Describes how this priceless quality may be fostered and applied to the problems of every-day life.

PRACTICALITY: How to Acquire It. Gives explicit information as to how this science of adapting means to ends can be applied successfully to all the affairs of life.

OPPORTUNITIES: How to Make the Most of Them. Full of common sense, practical advice, and useful suggestions on the best methods of gaining advantages from all circumstances.

PERSEVERANCE: How to Develop It. Points out the road to the acquisition of this vital power and shows you how to develop determination, persistence, etc.

SPEECH: How to Use It Effectively. Directs you in the study of words and the cultivation of correct expression that will be of the utmost value to you in all walks of life.

PERSONALITY: How to Build It. Reveals the secret of winning others by tact, adroitness, and character study, and teaches how these essential qualities may be cultivated.

Each of these volumes is tastefully and durably bound in beautiful dark brown "Luxart"—semi-flexible and richly embossed in high relief. The price is only $1.50 a volume postpaid—although they may be worth a fortune to any ambitious man or woman.

Send for one or all of them to-day.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Ave. N. Y.

A CRUISE DE LUXE

TO THE

MEDITERRANEAN

By the S.S. CARONIA of the CUNARD LINE

Sailing from New York

Jan. 28th, 1922—Duration 61 Days

Strictly Limited to 350 Guests, travelling as on a huge private yacht with the utmost comfort in staterooms and on decks.

The Itinerary includes visits to MADEIRA, SPAIN, GIBRALTAR, TANGIER, ALGIERS, MONTE CARLO, NICE, NAPLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, CONSTANTINOPLE, ATHENS, ROME.

Information and literature on request

EXCLUSIVE MANAGEMENT

THOS. COOK & SON

New York, Boston, Montreal, Chicago, San Francisco, Toronto, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, Vancouver

150 Offices throughout the World

CURRENT EVENTS

Greater London, with an area of 695 square miles, has a population of 7,476,168, and is still the largest city in the world, according to census figures for 1921.

Sir Sam Hughes, former Canadian Minister of Militia, and known as the "father of the Canadian Army," dies in Lindsay, Ontario, in his 68th year.

Reports from Moscow say that 30,000,000 peasants are threatened with starvation in the Volga district.

CONGRESS

August 17.—The Senate Interstate Commerce Commission orders a favorable report on the Administration's railway credit bill by a vote of 7 to 2.

August 18.—The Conference Committee fails to agree on the anti-beer bill, the House conferees refusing to accept an amendment prohibiting search without a warrant.

August 19.—The Senate passes the Federal bill appropriating $75,000,000 for construction of highways. As passed by the House the bill carried $100,000,000, and it now goes to conference.

Favorable report is made to the House by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee on the Winslow bill granting authority to the War Finance Corporation to carry out President Harding's plan for refinancing the railroads.

The House accepts an amendment to the tax bill providing for the creation of a tax investigation committee.

August 20.—The Senate and House conferees reach an agreement on the anti-beer bill by making it a misdemeanor to search private dwellings without a warrant and any other building or property with reasonable cause.

The House passes the Fordney revenue and tax revision bill by a vote of 274 to 125. The bill will reduce the government revenue by $818,000,000.

August 22.—The House passes the Senate bill to make $1,000,000,000 available through the War Finance Corporation for stimulating exportation of agricultural products.

The Senate passes a resolution appropriating $100,000 to investigate operation of the American valuation plan in the permanent tariff.

Representative Meyer London, Socialist, of New York, introduces a resolution to appropriate $500,000,000 to relieve unemployment.

The Administration's railroad funding bill is passed by the House by a vote of 214 to 123.

August 23.—The Senate passes the urgent deficiency bill containing an appropriation of $48,500,000 for the Shipping Board.

DOMESTIC

August 17.—Retail food prices increase 2.7 per cent in July over June, wholesale food stuffs 1.5 per cent, and whole-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

sale farm products 1.75 per cent, according to the Department of Labor.

Albert Ottinger, of New York, is nominated by President Harding to be Assistant Attorney-General.

Major-General Leonard Wood is released for a year from his agreement to take the headship of the University of Pennsylvania, leaving him free to accept the Governor-Generalship of the Philippines.

August 18.—William J. Burns, of New York, is appointed Director of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice to succeed William J. Flynn.

Secretary Hughes receives China's acceptance of the invitation to attend the disarmament conference at Washington.

Director of the Budget Dawes creates the office of Surveyor-General of Real Estate, whose duty it will be to make economical use of land owned and leased by the Government.

August 19.—The United States Steel Corporation announces another reduction in the wages of mill workers, bringing the pay down to 30 cents an hour. The new rate is effective from August 29.

The battleship is still the greatest factor of naval strength, according to conclusions of the Army and Navy board based on recent bombing tests against ex-German vessels.

Attorney-General Daugherty recommends legislation creating 18 Federal judges-at-large to remedy the congested condition of Federal court dockets.

The American Legion reports that 20,000 ex-service men in Boston are unemployed.

August 20.—In a letter to Senator Wesley L. Jones, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce, President Harding asks for further cooperation from Congress to relieve the Shipping Board situation.

August 21.—The Rockefeller Foundation gives $1,785,000 to establish a new school of public health at Harvard University. The Laura-Spellman-Rockefeller Memorial pledges $750,000 and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., $250,000 toward the Y.M.C.A. retirement fund, provided the remainder of the $4,000,000 needed is pledged by December 31, 1922.

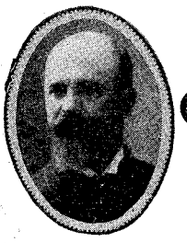
The Shipping Board accepts bids of $2,100 each for 205 wooden vessels, submitted by the Construction and Trading Corporation of New York. The sale will not be authorized until the bidder fulfills all terms of the contract.

August 22.—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor instructs the 35,247 local unions that any attempts to reduce the incomes of workers will be unjustifiable and should be resisted by every means.

August 23.—The State Department is advised that Panama will surrender its claim to territory near Coto adjudged to belong to Costa Rica.

Railroad labor leaders in conference at Cleveland vote to distribute strike ballots to the 409,000 members of the Big Four Brotherhoods and Switchmen's Union, because of present wages and working conditions.

BEEMAN'S



ORIGINAL PEPSIN CHEWING GUM

When Irritable

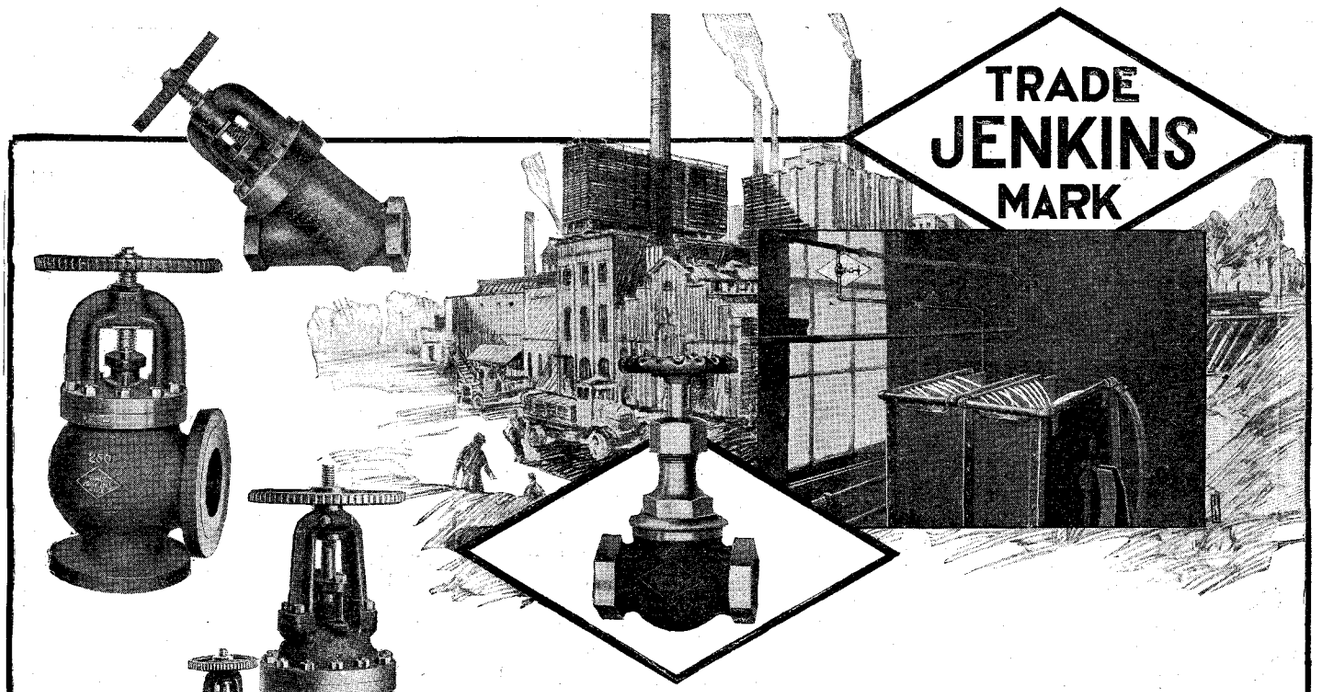
A man whose digestion is impaired, even slightly, is prone to be irritable, cross and annoyed by trifles. Under these conditions he is unable to do his best work or obtain coöperation and the best work from those around him.

Such a man should make it a practice to chew Beeman's Original Pepsin Gum ten minutes after each meal, for it will do much to prevent the common forms of indigestion.

American Chicle Company
New York Chicago
San Francisco

CHICLE

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Maximum Service

—the smallest, the largest, all Jenkins Valves

A VALVE that is operated often, or one that is continually under high pressures gets more than average service. Usually on lines and in places where such service exists you will find Jenkins Valves. They are made for the maximum service, not merely the average, and may be installed with confidence in their satisfactory performance.

Two examples of serviceability typical of Jenkins Valves everywhere are:

A 3/8-inch Jenkins Brass Globe Valve installed on a line to ice dumping apparatus in plant of Cresson Ice Co., Altoona, Pa., is opened and closed over 200 times a day. This is more than average service, and requires a heavy, substantial, wear-resisting valve—naturally Jenkins was selected.

In the Equitable Building, New York, forty stories with floor area of 2,000,000 square feet, where pressures are high, and where safety to life and property, fuel economy and power efficiency are dependent upon valves, you will find Jenkins Valves—large extra heavy iron body valves standing higher than a man, and hundreds of smaller types.

Jenkins Valves are made in types and sizes to meet all requirements of power plant, plumbing, heating, industrial and other service. For over half a century they have been specified without hesitancy by architects, engineers, plumbers, steamfitters, and others who know valves and valve requirements. Genuine Jenkins Valves are known by the Jenkins Diamond Mark and signature—at supply houses everywhere.

Write for data on valves in which you are interested.

JENKINS BROS.

80 White Street, New York — 524 Atlantic Avenue, Boston
133 No. Seventh Street, Philadelphia
646 Washington Boulevard, Chicago
JENKINS BROS., Ltd., Montreal, Canada; London, England
FACTORIES:
Bridgeport, Conn.; Elizabeth, N. J.; Montreal, Canada

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"L. B. A.," San Antonio, Tex.—"Please give the correct pronunciation of the following: *Rodin, Maupassant, Nietzsche, Flaubert, Villon, Crichton, foyer, atelier, nonchalant.*"

The terms you give are pronounced as follows: —*Rodin, ro''dan'—o* as in *obey, a* as in *fat, n* with a nasal sound; *Maupassant, mo''pa''san'—o* as in *obey*, first *a* as in *artistic*, second *a* as in *art, n* with a nasal sound; *Nietzsche, nich'a—i* as in *police, ch* as in *chin, a* as in *final; Flaubert, flo''bar'—o* as in *go, a* as in *fare; Villon, vi''yon'—i* as in *police, o* as in *or, n* with a nasal sound; or *vi''lon'—i* as in *police, o* as in *or, n* with a nasal sound; *Crichton, krai'tan—ai* as in *aisle, a* as in *final; foyer, fwa''ye'—a* as in *artistic, e* as in *prey;* or *foi'ar—oi* as in *oil, a* as in *final; atelier, a''ta-lye'*—first *a* as in *artistic*, second *a* as in *final, e* as in *prey; nonchalant, non'-sha-lant—o* as in *not, sh* as in *ship*, first *a* as in final, second *a* as in *fat*, or (F.) *non''sha'lan'—o* as in *or, n's* with a nasal sound, *sh* as in *ship*, first *a* as in *final*, second *a* as in *art.*

"G. S.," Mexico, D. F.—"Which of the two following versions is the correct one of Dr. Johnson's famous apothegm—'Patriotism is the last subterfuge of a coward' or 'Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel'?"

The quotation is, "Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel," which you will find given in Boswell's "Life of Johnson," chapter ix, volume v.

"O. B.," Fulton, M.—"Please give the reason for the use of the preposition *in* instead of *on* when speaking of a person's residence *in* Market street, say."

Distinctions between the phrases "*In* the street" and "*On* the street" are invariably wire-drawn. Both forms are permissible; the writer's preference, which may be modified according to circumstances, is for the first. "His home is *in* Eighty-seventh street" is preferable to "*on* Eighty-seventh street."

Apart from this according to law, land includes all above and all below. Thus, a house on the land or a gold mine beneath is covered by the word land, and its possessor is entitled to both one and the other. In the same way a *street* includes the houses there built; and it is, therefore, not strictly correct to speak of a certain house as being *on* a certain street, for it is *in* the street, and is a part of it.

Dr. James C. Fernald in his "Connective of English Speech" says under *in:* "Denoting the object as surrounding or including in space: (1) Within the bounds of, within the contour, surface, or exterior of; contained or included within." The same author under *on* says: "Near, or adjacent to, not necessarily implying contact or support; at; by; near; along."

Dr. Rossiter Johnson in his "Alphabet of Rhetoric" says: "The common use of the preposition *on* before the mention of a street, if not absolutely erroneous, is less defensible than *in.* He lives *in* Franklin Street involves the idea of the street as an enclosure including the houses that line the roadway, not merely the roadway itself."

Sherwin Cody in his Dictionary of Errors says: "There is a notion in the United States that a street does not include the houses on either side, and hence the houses are said to be *on* the street; they are properly *in* the street."

Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary, page 2395, column 3, says: "*Street*, 1. A public way, with buildings on one or both sides, in a city, town, or village; as, his house is *in* 49th Street; he lives *in* York Street. In the United States *on* is often colloquially substituted for *in* before *street* in such phrases. *Street* is usually held to mean the entire surface, including the sidewalk and the buildings abutting thereon, and so much of the depth as is, or can fairly be, used for the ordinary purposes of a street."

"F. D.," Orrville, O.—"Kindly give the correct pronunciation of *Los Angeles* and *Rio Grande.*"

The correct pronunciations are—*Los Angeles, los an'ji-liz—o* as is *not, a* as in *fat*, first *i* as in *habit*, second *i* as in *police;* or Spanish, *los an' he-les—o* as in *go, a* as in *art*, first *e* as in *prey*, second *e* as in *get. Rio Grande, ri'o gran'de—i* as in *police, o* as in *obey, a* as in *art, e* as in *prey.*

THE ▲ SPICE ▲ OF ▲ LIFE

Yet Rain Usually Shrinks Things.—Arkansas paper—It rained ten days here last week.—*Boston Transcript.*

Nothing to Worry About.—PASSENGER—"Say, does this car always make this noise?"

DRIVER—"No, only when it's running."—*Tennessee Mugwump.*

Never Saw a Campus.—"How do you know that Perkins didn't go to college?"

"Why, he said he knew Babe Ruth when she was a chorus girl."—*Fort Mason Marking Pot.*

Unfair Advantage.—HORSE CABMAN (to driver of 40 horse-power car, who has bumped into his horse:—"Ah, yer blinkin' coward! Forty agains' one!"—*Evening News (London).*

The One Thing Needful.—MRS. BROWN—"I hear the Vicar thinks your daughter has a real genius for reciting, Mrs. Smith."

MRS. SMITH—"Yes. All she wants, he says to me, is a course of electrocution, just to finish 'er off like."—*London Opinion.*

Expert Criticism.—MOTHER—"Those little playmates of yours look rather common, Bobbie. I hope none of them swear."

BOBBIE—"Oh, some of 'em try to, mother, but they ain't much good at it."—*Life.*

Green.—A Southern family, having lost their maid, prest into service a colored girl who had been doing outside work. They first taught her to use the carpet-sweeper. Next morning she cheerfully asked, "Miss Jane, shall I lawn-mower de parlor 'gain to-day?"—*The Christian Register (Boston).*

Too Much Kindness.

Be kind to the hornet; be kind to the fly;
Be kind to the ant that creeps into the pie.

When a reckless mosquito comes buzzing,
keep cool.
Be patient in all your remarks to a mule.

Don't cherish a grudge toward a mouse or
a rat.
Be gentle unto the vociferous cat.

Be kind to the weasel; be kind to the bear;
To the chicken hawk fierce and the lynx
in his lair.

If I've got to be kind to all these, I will say,
I'll never get into the S. P. C. A.

—Philander Johnson in the *Washington Star.*

He Must Have Been a Man—Edith Wharton, the writer, told this war story: "The American wounded were being brought in from the second Marne battle," he said, "and a fussy American woman in a Khaki uniform and Sam Browne belt knelt over a stretcher and said, 'Is this case an officer or only a man?' The brawny corporal who stood beside the stretcher gave her a grim laugh and said: 'Well, lady, he ain't no officer, but he's been hit twice in the innards, both legs busted, he's got two bullets in both arms, and we dropt him three times without his lettin' out a squeak, so I guess ye can call him a man.'"—*Seattle Argus.*

Where All Signs Fail.—Man reaps what he sows unless he is an amateur gardener. —*Washington Herald.*

Some People Eat It.—When you see a man purchasing several cakes of yeast it's no sign his wife is going to make bread. —*The Pacific Legion.*

Changing the Time.—"What is a budget?"

"Well, it is a method of worrying before you spend instead of afterward."—*Boston Traveler.*

Going to the Root.—The Anglo-American Congress of Historians are of the opinion that English history text-books are warped by prejudice. There is some talk of history being abolished.—*London Punch.*

Open and Above Board.—"Johnnie, the stork has brought you a little sister."

"Aw g'wan. Stork nothin'. It was the milkman brought it. Doesn't it say on the wagon, 'Families Supplied Daily'?" —*Fort Mason Marking Pot.*

Disagreeable Weather.—"Did ye hear that our weather forecaster is tryin' to get transferred?"

"No, I didn't, Si. What's the trouble?"

"He says the climate doesn't agree with him."—*Western Christian Advocate.*

Those Considerate Lions.—TEACHER—"You remember the story of Daniel in the lions' den, Robbie?"

ROBBIE—"Yes, ma'am."

TEACHER—"What lesson do we learn from it?"

ROBBIE—"That we shouldn't eat everything we see."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Generosity.—NURSE—"Why, Bobby, you selfish little boy! Why didn't you give your sister a piece of your apple?"

BOBBY—"I gave her the seeds. She can plant 'em and have a whole orchard." —*Kingston Standard.*

The Moving Man's Muse.—Billed under the general classification of "Moving and Storage" in the Kansas City *Times* blushes this modest advertising violet:

GREY'S I. E. G.

The Poet Movers, L. LERITZ & SON, have taught the readers of the "Star-Times" by years of experience to expect some good poetry, either of their own production or some other equally as good; the following is from Grey's elegy in a country churchyard. —*New York Eve. Mail.*

Educated Dog.—"Lay down, pup. Lay down. That's a good doggie. Lay down, I tell you."

"Mister, you'll have to say, 'Lie down.' He's a Boston terrier."—*Nashville Tennessean.*

Ornithological.—LADY VISITOR—"But you're wrong in thinking the birds a nuisance. They devour the insects and caterpillars."

MR. SUBBUBS—"I'm glad you told me. It's a great consolation to know that they eat my fruit merely for dessert."—*Life.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The first cost
is practically the last

DODGE BROTHERS
MOTOR CARS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED